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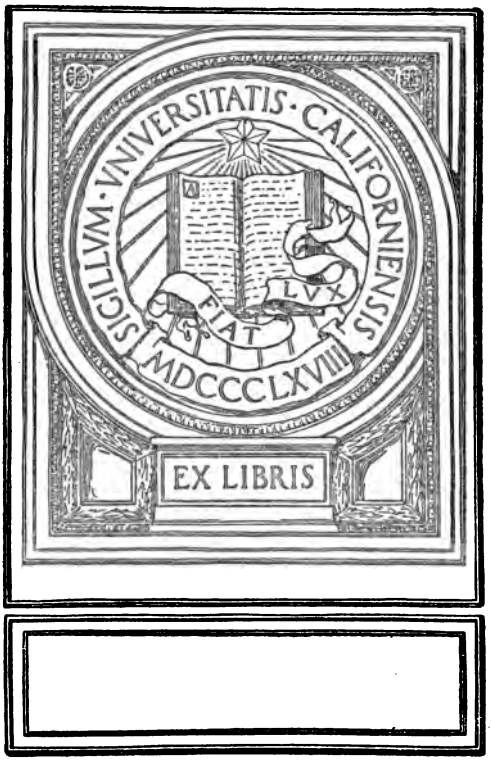

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See page 52 — Sir James Urmston

CHINA TRADE.

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CHINA TRADE:

CONTAINING THE

ENTIRE SUBSTANCE OF THE EVIDENCE

LAID BEFORE

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

IN THE SESSION OF 1830;

EXTRACTED AND CONDENSED, FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE;

FOR COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL USES.

BY THOMAS JOHN BUCKTON,

HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE HULL COMMITTEE ON THE INDIA AND CHINA TRADES.

HULL:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY I. WILSON, LOWGATE;

SOLD ALSO BY MESSRS. SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS' HALL-COURT, LONDON.

1831.

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INTRODUCTION.

In the full expectation that Parliament will shortly open the China Trade to British enterprize, the Compiler has been induced to present to the Merchant all the valuable information contained in the evidence laid before the House of Commons, on that important subject, so as to enable him to embark in the trade with that prospect of success which accurate knowledge can alone supply.

The Member of Parliament and Politician will find this work a copious index to the Report, containing, in as few words as possible, the entire substance of the evidence, faithfully and impartially exhibited, on both sides of the question.

The valuable index to the Parliamentary Report has been closely followed, where it furnishes the substance, and where it does not, that defect has been supplied.

The names refer to the Witnesses, who are described shortly at pp. vii and viii. The figures attached to the names denote the number of the question in the Report; but the House Printer having, by mistake, repeated the numbers from 3400 to 3999, such of those numbers as are referred to, have annexed to them the page of the printed evidence in which they are recorded.

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The following Acts of Parliament regulate the East India Company: viz., 24 Geo. III., c. 38, usually called the Commutation Act; 53 Geo. III., c. 155; 54 Geo. III., c. 34; 58 Geo. III., c. 83; and 5 Geo. IV., c. 88.

Some particulars, omitted in the Commons' Report, are supplied from that of the Lords.

It will be convenient to bear in mind, that the Chinese price of tea, often used in the evidence "tales per pecul," is tantamount to the English price of "half-pence per lb.": thus, 14 tales per pecul may be expressed 14 half-pence (or 7d.) per lb. (see pp. 6. 8.) A quarter chest contains about 67 lbs. *(Maxwell,* 3699. p. 246) and a chop is a quantity of tea, grown on one piece of ground by one man; and of black teas it generally consists of, but sometimes exceeds, 600 chests, and of green, about 400 chests.—*Coffin,* 1584.

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NAMES AND DESCRIPTION

OF THE

WITNESSES.

Mr. John Aken, formerly master of the Investigator, a discovery ship, and of the Exmouth, in the trade between India and China.

Captain Richard Alsager, in nine voyages an officer, and in five a commander of a ship belonging to the East India Company.

William Astell, Esq., M.P., a member of the Committee of the House, on the affairs of the East India Company, and Chairman of the Directors of the Company.

Joshua Bates, Esq., an American, and partner in the house of Baring, Brothers, and Co., conversant with the American trade to China.

Mr. Hugh Hornby Birley, formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce in Manchester.

Abraham Borradaile, Esq, merchant, London, engaged in the trade with the Cape of Good Hope.

Wm. Brown, Esq., the head of a mercantile establishment at Liverpool, extensively engaged in business with the United States of America.

William Cartwright, Esq., resident eleven years in Buenos Ayres, as a merchant.

Captain Abel Coffin, a citizen in the United States, commander of the ship Liverpool Packet, in the China trade from Boston.

John Crawfurd, Esq., Parliamentary Agent, in London, for the inhabitants of Calcutta, formerly in the service of the East India Company.

Walter Stevenson Davidson, Esq., a Scotchman, resident for several years in Canton, as a merchant and a naturalized Portuguese subject.

John Francis Davis, Esq., a member of the select Committee of the East India Company at Canton.

Mr. John Deans, resident and travelling 20 years in the Eastern Archipelago as a merchant and agent.

Mr. Abraham Dixon, Foreign Commission agent, residing at Leeds, and formerly engaged in manufacturing cloths for the East India Company.

Mr. Daniel Dixon, resident at the Cape of Good Hope thirteen years.

Mr. Charles Everett, American agent for the purchase, in England, of goods for the China market.

Captain Charles Hutchinson, a commander in the Navy, and master of the ship Bombay Castle, in the trade between India and China.

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Mr. William Ireland, clothier, London, Aldermanbury, and Chalford, in Gloucestershire.

Patrick Kelly, LL.D., author of the Universal Cambist.

Mr. John Kennedy, cotton manufacturer, Manchester.

Mr. James Layton, tea broker, London.

William Leach, Esq., accountant to the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

Thomas Gore Lloyd, Esq., accountant general of the East India Company.

Mr. Alexander Mc. Donald, resident at the Cape of Good Hope 32 years.

Captain John Mackie, commander of a Spanish vessel, the St. Sebastian, in the opium trade to China, and resident ten years in India.

Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., a servant of the East India Company in their China Factory.

Henry William Masterson, Esq. a vice consul and merchant at Rotterdam.

Captain William Maxfield, formerly an officer in the military navy of the East India Company, and resident 25 years in India.

Mr. John Argyle Maxwell, resident at Sincapore, and travelled to Canton as a commission agent and merchant.

James Cosmo Melvill, Esq., auditor of the East India Company.

Mr. Richard Milne, many years resident in Philadelphia, and engaged in the trade with India and China.

Captain William Langley Pope, commander of the ship Boyne, chartered by government to New South Wales, and from Canton by the East India Company.

Robert Rickards, Esq., formerly resident in India 23 years, and, since 1811, employed as an Indian agent in London, partner in the house of Rickards, Mackintosh & Co., engaged as agents in the China trade.

Mr. John Simpson, of the firm of Stuart and Simpson, insurance brokers, London.

John Stewart, Esq., M.P., member of the Committee of the House on the affairs of the East India Company, and has seven times visited China, and had extensive dealings with the Hong and outside merchants.

William James Thompson, Esq., tea broker, London.

Charles Poulett Thompson, Esq., M.P., member of the Committee of the House on the affairs of the East India Company.

Thomas Thorneley, Esq., merchant, Liverpool.

Mr. John Truelock, surveyor of the tea warehouses in the Excise, London.

Mr. William Walford, agent for the manufactures of long ells.

Mr. William Wybrow, registrar of tea sales in the Excise, London.

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TEA.

1. TEA GENERALLY.
2. CONSUMPTION.
3. DETERIORATION.
4. GROWTH.
5. EXPORTS.
6. PRIME COST.
7. PROFIT AND LOSS.
8. PURCHASE.
9. SALE.
10. SUPPLY.
11. UPSET PRICE.

1. TEA GENERALLY—The only article traded in by the East India Company with China—*Marjoribanks*, 746. The Company have extended their tea trade considerably—*Marjoribanks*, 546. Bohea, a low description of tea, used as a flooring for the Company's ships—*Marjoribanks*, 598. Generally as good in America as in England—*Milne*, 1093—*Rickards*, 5200, 5209. The green teas in America as good as could be produced—*Milne*, 1198. Generally brought from the interior; is not allowed to be brought by sea for fear of loss of duty—*Marjoribanks* 332—*Maxwell* 3807, p. 252.

Trade stopped in 1814, owing to an imperial edict of the government, which was anxious to monopolize all trade, by dictating prices through the medium of a Co-Hong. Firmness of the East India Company frustrated the attempt—*Marjoribanks*, 189, 191—*Davis*, 484-487—*Davidson*, 2625-2629. Consumed at Pekin is different from that shipped for foreign markets, and much less is consumed by a Chinese family than an English—*Davis*, 1391. Description of the Chinese manner of using it—*Davis*, 1405. They use it at all hours of the day; there is a vessel which stands in the principal apartment of the house, and which is available to all the inmates—*Davis*, 1407. Loss to the consumer of tea in charging it in the upset price at 6s. 8d. the tale, instead of 72 tales to 100 dollars, each of 4s. 3,79d. is from 1819-20 to 1822-23 £846,502—*Crawfurd*, p. 355. Duties on tea in the United States 63 to 153 per cent. ad valorem; in France 17 to 85 per cent.; and in the Netherlands 5 to 15 per cent. ad valorem, reckoned on the average price of teas at New York, for the ten years ending 1829.—*Crawfurd*, p. 360.

British duty on tea in 1789, 12½ per cent.; 1795, 20 per cent.; 1806, 96 per cent.; and in 1829, 100 per cent. ad valorem—*Crawford*, p. 362. Taking American prices as the standard, the same revenue might be raised to government with a reduction in the cost to the consumer of from 8,82d. to 3s. 3,96d. per lb.—*Crawfurd*, p. 369, 370. Opinion as to the value of several samples of tea delivered from the Board of Control to various brokers, as compared with teas sold by the East India Company, proving that the price in America and Europe is much less than the price given at the India sales in London—*Layton*, 5400—*Thompson*, 5505. General quality of tea on the continent. In 1814, tea on the continent was inferior to that of the East India Company—*Layton*, 5463-5. List of samples of teas from the continent of Europe and America, delivered by the Board of Control as samples—*Layton*, 5501. Comparison of duties

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on coffee, cocoa, sugar, spirits and tobacco, with those on tea, calculated ad valorem; tea 96 and 100 per cent.; coffee 71 to 378 per cent.; cocoa 86 to 583 per cent.; sugar 60 to 233 per cent.; spirits 192 to 900 per cent., and tobacco 64 to 2057 per cent.—*Crawfurd*, p. 372. The amount of revenue would not be reduced by levying the same duty only as America does—*Rickards*, 3465, p. 275.

2. Consumption—In Great Britain 1lb. 7oz. 8dwts. to each person, taking the population at seventeen millions—*Crawfurd*, p. 362. In the United States about 6,000,000 lbs. annually—*Brown*, 940; or 9oz. 4dwts. per head, taking the population at twelve millions—*Crawfurd*, p. 362. In Russia 5,000,000 lbs. and the continent of Europe not quite 5,000,000 lbs. and of the civilized world, besides England, is 22,000,000 lbs.—*Davis*, 1364. In South America greatly increased, on account of the difficulty of procuring it from Paraguay—*Cartwright*, 1482. Teas consumed in England are not the best sorts, as they are not relished in this country—*Hutchinson*, 2734; *Crawfurd*, 3702, p. 306. Tea finds its way for consumption to Cochin China and Siam, to the Philippine Islands and Japan; and has been brought in junks to Sincapore, and thence sent to Batavia—*Deans*, 3658, p. 246. In Holland about 2,700,000 lbs. annually—*Masterson*, 3538, p. 287.

Chinese do not consume so much as the English—*Davis*, 1400. Consumption of tea general among the native population of China—*Hutchinson*, 2701; *Crawfurd*, 3694, p. 305. Consumed by Chinese at Sincapore—*Crawfurd*, 3732, p. 310. Great consumption of, in China, say 28 times that of this country—*Crawfurd*, 3733, p. 310. Has considerably increased on the continent—*Layton*, 3469. Comparative statement of the consumption per head of tea and coffee in Great Britain, France, and America, taken on the average of the four years, ending 1827, on an estimate of the population of those countries. Great Britain, tea, 1lb. 7oz. 8dwts.; coffee, 10oz. 14dwts.; France (32 millions of inhabitants), coffee, 9 oz. 13 dwts.; and the United States, tea, 9oz. 4dwts.; coffee, 2lbs. 1oz. 11dwts.—*Crawfurd*, p. 362. Comparative statement of the consumption and revenue of tea in Great Britain and America, for eleven years, ending 1828—*Crawfurd*, p. 366.

3. Deterioration.—Tea deteriorated by keeping; new teas always preferred—*Milne*, 1051, 1095, 1164, 1172. So much so that teas shipped to Holland indirectly are not liked so much as those which come direct—*Masterson*, 3585, p. 291. Old tea always cheaper than new—*Milne*, 1099. Old teas have cost 17 tales, when new are worth 22—*Milne*, 1113. Black teas injure by keeping—*Coffin*, 1617. There is a difference of price between old and new tea of four or five tales—*Coffin*, 1616. Not deteriorated if kept in a dry place; black tea often the better, but green teas suffer—*Layton*, 5432. Black tea improves by keeping, if kept in a proper place—*Thompson*, 5521. But green teas get worse—*Thompson*, 5526. Some Chinese consider tea better for being kept, if properly stopped—*Davis*, 1421.

4. Exports—120,000 chests of contract tea annually shipped; total export of tea 200,000 chests—*Marjoribanks*, 587. East India Company export from China 30,000,000 lbs. of tea a year, and the Americans 8,000,000 lbs.—*Davis*, 1364. Is not allowed to be exported in native vessels to Canton—*Marjoribanks*, 883; *Davidson*, 3052. An imperial edict against it—*Maxwell*, 3807. Imported into Sincapore and Siam in spite

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of the government—*Coffin*, 1876-1886; *Hutchinson*, 2709-2711. Into Batavia—*Deans*, 3518, 3519. Into Siam, Cochin China, Philippine Islands and Japan—*Deans*, 3658. To Sincapore—*Maxwell*, 3793-3797.

Statement containing a view of the Netherlands tea trade, which gives an average annual importation of 41,000 quarter chests; duty levied on importation of tea in foreign vessels is a very slight addition to that on native shipping—*Masterson*, 3258, p. 285. The Americans export from Canton about one-third of the quantity of tea exported by the Company, and that proportion does not include the shipments to ports in Europe—*Bates*, 3237. Which has amounted to 14,000 chests—*Bates*, 3239. Exports of tea by the East India Company in 1826-27, Bohea 54,000 peculs; Congo 171,000; Souchong 2,000; Sunchi 1,000; Pecco 500; Tonkay 5,400; Skin 2,000, and of superior Tonkay 2,000 peculs—*Bates*, 3445. Assortment for the continental markets, Bohea 1,500 peculs; Congo 10,000; Campoi 4,600; Souchong 4,000; Pecco 2,000; Hyson 3,000; Skin 2,000; Tonkay 3,400; Young Hyson 2,300; Imperial 500; and Gunpowder 500 peculs—*Bates*, 3447.

Cost of Tea in 1829, *per lb.*

	Bohea.	Winter Congou.	Contract Congou.	Campoi	Souchong	Twankay	Hyson Skin.	Hyson
Prime Cost at 6s. 4d. 624 per tale	*s. d.* 0 9,066	*s. d.* 0 11,679	*s. d.* 1 4,15	*s. d.* 1 7,738	*s. d.* 1 11,022	*s. d.* 1 4	*s. d.* 1 4,466	*s. d.* 2 2,72
Freight	0 4,2	0 4,2	0 4,2	0 4,2	0 4,2	0 5,25	0 5,25	0 5,25
Landing, &c. Charges	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6	0 1,6
Insurance	0 0,299	0 0,361	0 0,499	0 0,61	0 0,712	0 0,495	0 0,5	0 0,826
Interest	0 1,287	0 1,494	0 1,955	0 2,325	0 2,663	0 1,992	0 2,04	0 3,097
Commission	0 0,261	0 0,394	0 0,437	0 0,479	0 0,598	0 0,422	0 0,437	0 0,826
	1 5,313	1 7,723	2 0,841	2 4,952	2 8,795	2 1,759	2 2,302	3 2,319

Lloyd, 3995, p. 334.

Excess of the prime cost at Canton of the East India Company's teas over those of the Americans, in 1821-22, is from 18 to 104 per cent.—*Crawfurd*, p. 354. The proportion of the exports of Great Britain, of tea, to imports was 1 to 65, and 1 to 155, in the years 1825 to 1828; whilst the proportion of American exports, of tea, to imports, in the same years, was 1 to $2\frac{1}{10}$, and 1 to $3\frac{3}{10}$—*Crawfurd*, p. 356. In the year 1827, the Americans exported to Germany, France, Gibraltar, and all other places 1,626,417 lbs. of tea, whilst the East India Company exported only 255,083 lbs.—*Crawfurd*, p. 359. The power of importing tea would be of great advantage to free-traders.—*Kennedy*, 5034.

Comparative statement of the total importations and re-exportations for the United Kingdom, of the following articles of Chinese and Indian produce, for the six years ending 5th January, 1829, (see "East India Trade,") ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, from 1824 to 1829.

	Importations.	Re-exportations.	Proportion of Re exportations to Importations.
Teas	192,339,840 lbs.	2,369,703 lbs.	as $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 100
Camphor	1,230,754	791,529	64 to 100
Cassia	2,888,144	2,230,066	77 to 100
Rhubarb	399,495	310,463	77 to 100
Coffee	32,717,840	24,936,527	76 to 100
Sugar	1,610,541 cwt.	554,680 cwt.	34 to 100
Cotton Wool	126,445,370 lbs.	61,492,222 lbs.	48 to 100
Indigo	39,957,624	20,381,264	51 to 100
Pepper	47,302,767	25,127,715	53 to 100

Crawfurd, p. 360.

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5. GROWTH—Provinces where the tea is cultivated, very populous, and cultivated by small proprietors, as the Chinese law divides property among descendants—*Davis*, 492. And the Hong are supplied by teamen, who contract for the crops—*Davis*, 499. The tea-men are persons of generally large capital—*Davis*, 495. The production of, confined to a few provinces; at Pekin different from those at Canton; rather inferior; Chinese do not consume so much as the English; very generally used in China—*Davis*, 1391. A common beverage in China—*Aken*, 2091. Cultivated in most of the provinces of China, in Yanann, the most westerly province, also in Japan, Cochin China, and Tonquin—*Crawfurd*, 3693-4, p. 305.

Attempt to cultivate the tea-plant in Java a failure, the gardens were rooted up—*Masterson*, 3586, p. 291. All tea grown out of China, is sufficiently bad—*Crawfurd*, 3695, p. 305. Very inferior large-leaved tea is grown in Cochin China—*Crawfurd*, 3708, p. 306. Plant takes time to come to maturity—*Davis*, 1432, 1434. Attempt to transplant it to Brazils an utter failure—*Davis*, 1409. Tea-plant of Paraguay is quite different from the China tea-plant—*Cartwright*, 1484. Might be cultivated in India—*Crawfurd*, 1746, p. 311. Black tea is grown in the provinces of Fokien and Canton; green tea is all grown in Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, and Che-kiang. Pekoe are the buds, picked in the early part of the spring, before they have burst; this is the kind said to be sent to Russia; the different classes are formed by selecting the better from the inferior leaves: after they have been dried, the light leaves, separated by a winnowing-machine from the heavier, form Hyson-skins. Copper never used in making green tea—*Marjoribanks*, 204; *Davis*, 1391. Is a very hardy plant—*Crawfurd*, 3689, p. 305.

6. PRIME COST—How regulated by the Company—*Report*, xiii. Congou is purchased at 25 to 30 tales the pecul of 133⅓ lbs.—*Marjoribanks*, 600. Souchong 30 to 40 tales per pecul—*Marjoribanks*, 606. Price of, remains stationary or nearly so—*Davis*, 1212, 1231—*Marjoribanks*, 592. Price of, fixed by a scale of value—*Davis*, 1230. Company nearly regulate the price—*Rickards*, 3479, p. 271; *Davis*, 1230. Price of, was reduced in 1825 by the East India Company—*Davis*, 1256. The history of which arrangements can be found at the India House—*Davis*, 1258. How funds are provided for in China—*Lloyd*, 4133. The whole portion of funds required for the purchase of tea in China, remitted from India, amounts to about two-thirds of the whole, including consignments of merchandize from India to China, as well as bills drawn from China upon India—*Melvill*, 4301; *Rickards*, 3516, p. 283; 5262.

Shipment of British manufactures to India the worst mode of providing funds for the purchase of teas—*Melvill*, 4326. How charged with interest—*Lloyd*, 4236; *Melvill*, 4298, 4883. How affected by the value of the tale as fixed by the Board of Control, and the old mint standard, adopted by the Company—*Lloyd*, 4393; *Melvill*, 5059, 5064, 5066, 5875. Company's method of computing "prime cost" different from that of all merchants—*Rickards*, 5259. The only mode of ascertaining the cost price of any article abroad is by taking the course of exchange into calculation—*Bates*, 3972, p. 331. Price in China of Company's contract Congou tea, including the commission and the charge of shipping, misunderstood by Mr. Bates, as to price stated in former evidence—*Melvill*, 5874.

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An account shewing the rate per tale at which funds for the China investment were provided in the seasons 1828-29.

		£.			Tales.
Balance of Cash and available assets in China, end of season 1827-28, calculated at the rate per tale of that season, viz. 6*s.* 7,442*d.* per tale.....	....	81,040	.....	Tales.	244,827
Supplies from India and England 1828-29.			**Amount realized in China 1828-29**		
BENGAL.—Invoice amount of Cotton, calculated according to the intrinsic value of the Sicca rupee, at the mint price of silver, viz. 5*s.* 2*d.* per oz.....	£. 284,043				
Freight of Cotton by country ships, payable at Bengal, calculated at the same rate	20,280		Produced in China	850,518	
Commanders' Cotton Bonds, calculated at the same rate.....	98,350		Received ditto....	326,718	
Bills drawn on Bengal, calculated at the same rate.....	562,592		Ditto ditto	1,964,421	
MADRAS.—Invoice amount of Cotton, calculated at the intrinsic value of the Madras rupee, as before.....	103,152		Produced ditto ..	267,980	
Invoice amount of Sandal Wood, calculated at the same rate	14,198		Ditto ditto	65,728	
BOMBAY.—Invoice amount of Cotton, calculated at the intrinsic value of the Madras rupee, as before.....	94,291				
Freight of Cotton by country ships, payable at Bombay, calculated at the same rate.....	1,894		Ditto ditto	379,005	
Commanders' Cotton Bonds, calculated at the same rate.....	53,480		Received ditto....	184,159	
ENGLAND.—Invoice amount of Consignments	717,504		Produced ditto ..	2,164,133	
Bills and Certificates drawn on the Court	135,813		Received ditto....	484,514	
Supra cargoes commission on the above outward trade, payable in England	24,772				
Freight of Consignments from India to China, as above, by Europe ships, payable in England	71,613				
Total amount of supplies from India and England, including charges payable in India and England on account of the same.....		2,131,982	Total amount realized in China for supplies of the year		6,687,176
			Deduct amount paid for interest in the year.....	....	6,932,003 411
		2,213,022		Tales..	6,931,592

Or at 6s. 4,624d. per tale, or 4s. 7,169d. per dollar.—*Lloyd*, 3995, *p.* 333 ; 4232.

Estimate of the cost freight and charges of every species of tea, per lb., imported in the year 1829.—*Lloyd*, 3995, p. 334 *(see above*, 4. Exports,) East India Company's prime cost of tea, per lb., at Canton, 1821-22. Bohea 9,43d. Congou 1s. 5,34d.; Souchong 2s. 2,44d.; Sonchi 1s. 9,14d. Twankay 1s. 5,20d. Hyson-skin 1s. 6,11d. Hyson 2s. 9,25d. Young Hyson 2s. 1,32d.; American, prime cost, per lb. same year,—Bohea 5,94d. Congou 1s. 2,58d. Souchong 1s. 0,95d. Sonchi 1s. 0,95d. Twankay 11,88d. Hyson-skin 10,8d. Hyson 1s. 9,6d. Young Hyson 1s. 4,74d. The tale in the American account is reckoned at the rate of 72 tales for 100 dollars, or 6s. nearly.—*Crawfurd*, p. 354.

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Statement, shewing the prices of the different kinds of Tea, without duty, in London, Halifax, and New York respectively, in 1829, from Price Currents of these respective places:—

Teas.	London. Nov.	Halifax. Nov.	New York. July.	Amsterdam. July.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bohea	1 8	1 8,52	0 9,83	0 9,67
Congou	2 4½	2 3,36	*none*	1 6,02
Souchong	4 1½	3 5,04	1 7,4	1 2,93
Hyson-skin	2 10½	2 5,07	1 4,56	1 3,47
Young Hyson	3 11½	*none*	2 3,81	*none*
Hyson	4 3½	4 7,57	2 7,05	2 10,04
Gunpowder	5 1	4 7,57	3 2,55	3 10,91

The London prices exceed the New York prices by nearly 75 per cent. and the Amsterdam by 76 per cent.—*Crawfurd*, p. 355.

Statement to show the probable cost of the different qualities of tea, necessary to be imported for the supply of the United Kingdom; showing also the price at which they could be disposed of in bond, so as to remunerate the merchant and shipowner:—

	lbs. wt.	Tales.	£ Sterling.	d.
Bohea	3,778,012	at 14 per pecul	110,191	at 7 per lb.
Congou	20,142,783	22	923,215	11
Campoi	284,197	22	13,025	11
Souchong	601,739	28	35,101	14
Pekoe	131,281	42	11,487	19
Twankay	4,101,845	22	188,005	11
Hyson-skin	213,993	24	10,698	12
Hyson	1,014,923	45	95,149	22½
Gunpowder	645	60	80	30
				d.
	30,269,418 lbs cost		£1,386,951	average 11 per lb.
Freight 30,000 tons, at 10*l.* per ton			300,000	
Insurance, 3 per Cent.			41,608	
Commission, 2½ per Cent.			34,673	

Cost, with freight, insurance, and commission, £1,763,232 or 1s. 2d. per lb.

Sold by the East India Company, 1828-29,

30,269,508 lbs of tea, at 2s. 3,97d. per lb. in bond is		£3,527,659
Duty at 100 per Cent.	£3,234,076	
Ditto, at 96 per Cent.	281,839	
		3,515,913
Total value of tea (duty paid) in one year		£7,043,527

Assumed price taken in this statement:—

30,269,508 lbs. of tea, average price, 1s. 6d. per lb. in bond (yielding ample profit to the merchant and shipowner) is		£2,270,213
Duty, at 100 per Cent.	£ 136,407	
Ditto, at 96 per Cent.	2,048,453	
	2,184,860	
Total value (duty paid) by this statement		£4,455,073
Additional amount, paid by the country for tea, in one year, in consequence of the East India Company's monopoly		£2,588,499

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Taken, however, at 2s. 9,92d. per lb. in bond, being the average price during the present charter, the excess paid by the country is £4,091,107 per annum. The net profit to the merchant, at 1s. 6d. per lb. in bond, would be on the above quantity £317,767 or 18 per cent.—*Rickards*, 3454, 5 pp. 273-4.

Comparison between the Company's Invoice prices of Tea, at the respective rates of 6s. 8d. sterling the tale, and at the rate of 72 tales to 100 dollars, each of 4s. 3,79d.

Years.	East India Company's Invoice Price.	Invoice Price at 72 Tales to 100 Dollars.	Difference.
1819-20	£1,877,402	£1,666,946	£210,456
1820-21	1,896,476	1,683,882	212,594
1821-22	1,852,715	1,645,026	207,689
1822-23	1,924,738	1,708,975	215,763

Crawfurd, p. 355.

7. Profit and Loss.—Profit on the tea trade, supposing all to have been contract Congou, amounted in 1829-30 to 6 per cent. per annum beyond interest—*Melvill*, 5066. Total cost of teas for ten years was £25,681,320, which sold for £35,960,064, leaving a profit of about 40 per cent—*Melvill*, 5083-86. Profit has considerably declined—*Melvill*, 5071, 5087; diminished in common with that of other traders—*Melvill*, 5087. Loss to the country on the quantity of tea consumed in 1828-29, is £1,727,934—*Thorneley*, 3420, p. 268. Teas cost the country about £1,500,000 more annually than they would if bought on private account —*Bates*, 3427, p. 230; or even £1,600,000, or £1,700,000 more—*Bates*, 3968, p. 330. The loss to the country, including duty, is £2,588,499, (see above)—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 272; 3461, p. 275. This is in consequence of the state of the law, and the exchange is not fairly computed—*Melvill*, 4359. The Company, judging by the sale price of their teas, should realize 100 per cent. profit—*Aken*, 2173. Have gained in commerce since 1814, upwards of £12,000,000—*Melvill*, 490. Profit of the Company on the tea imported—*Melvill*, 5075. The profits of the Company on their China trade could never pay their dividends and interest on bond-debts—*Rickards*, 3428, p. 269. Their profits in 1820-21, on the China trade was only £276,413, to pay £162,938 interest on home bond debt, and £632,251 dividends on stock, leaving a deficiency of £518,776—*Rickards*, 3435, p. 270.

By adding to the proceeds of this trade, a larger sum for tea, also £.236,287 interest earned on the Company's capital, and £44,593 saved by effecting their own insurance, and deducting from the cost of the tea certain charges, there is a surplus (after paying the interest on the bond debt, and the dividends on stock) of £437,585.—*Melvill*, p. 391. Company must realize profits to enable them to fulfil the engagements imposed upon them.—*Melvill*, 5135. Return of teas not generally profitable.—*Bates*, 3251, p. 220. Merchants have lately given up the idea of importing tea to any profit upon the cost prices, unless as remittances for exports. —*Masterson*, 3568, p. 290. 25 per cent. on the prime cost of tea, would remunerate the shipper to the continent; but 35 per cent. must be charged, to leave a profit of 10 per cent. to the shipper of teas to England. —*Bates*, 5665. 10 per cent. considered, by the officers of the Company, a very good return.—*Alsager*, 2306.

8. Purchase.—The Company contract in March with the Hong, to deliver, in the ensuing season, most of their tea investment; the Hong

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engage with the tea-merchants, and make them advances. When brought to Canton, the tea is inspected vigilantly by the Company's inspectors, who have the option of all black tea.—*Marjoribanks*, 186, 582; *Davis*, 1201. The common price of contract congou teas, which forms the bulk of the investment, is 25, 26, 27, 28, and 30 tales per pecul; that is 133⅓ lbs., *Marjoribanks*, 578. Bohea is from 14 to 17 tales a pecul—*Marjoribanks*, 599. Souchong 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 tales per pecul—*Marjoribanks*, 606. Method of arrangement with the Hong merchants—*Marjoribanks*, 582. How the Hong arrange with the teamen—*Davis*, 498. 120,000 chests of contract tea annually shipped; total exports 200,000 chests—*Marjoribanks*, 549,6. Company formerly used to barter with the Hong merchants, who are now required to give money prices—*Marjoribanks*, 342. Generally pay for their tea in part by barter of merchandize.—*Coffin*, 1816. Barter a good deal.—*Aken*, 2137.

The manner in which the Company conduct their trade with the Hong, for tea, resolves itself virtually into a trade of barter.—*Rickards*, 3796, p. 317; 3842, p. 521. Prices of tea may be arbitrary and not regulated by the prices in the market—*Rickards*, 3843, p. 321. Private trade sometimes barter, but generally pay dollars—*Aken*, 2040. Ships' officers do so likewise—*Alsager*, 2285. Merchants sometimes exchange goods for—*Hutchinson*, 2810. Often obliged to barter goods for, or would be unable to find a sale for their goods—*Maxwell*, 3689, 3702, p. 246. Shipment of manufactures to India, the worst mode of providing funds for the purchase of tea—*Melvill*, 4326. The purchase of, by the Company, not a barter transaction—*Davis*, 573, 575. Conducted like other mercantile transactions—*Marjoribanks*, 618.

Price of, and woollens in China, no reference to each other—*Marjoribanks*, 642. Winter teas are generally those which have been refused as contract teas—*Davis*, 1223. Teas could be better purchased, if ships were permitted to frequent the sea-coast of the tea provinces.—*Davis*, 1312. German investments returned in teas by bartering, otherwise no sale could have been effected—*Maxwell*, 3688, p. 246. Assortment of Tea made for the Hamburg market, in 1826:—

200	¼	chests of	Bohea,	@	14	tales ℔ pecul.
500		do	Congou,	„	25	„ „
50		do	Campoy,	„	24	„ „
50		do	Souchong,	„	24	„ „
50	⅛	do	do	„	24	„ „
50	1/16	do	do	„	25	„ „
50	¼	do	Pecco,	„	90	„ „
50	⅛	do	do	„	90	„ „
500	¼	do	Hyson Skin,	„	24	„ „
100	⅛	do	do	„	25	„ „
50	¼	do	Young Hyson,	„	40	„ „
25	⅛	do	do	„	40	„ „
100	¼	do	Hyson,	„	60	„ „
25	⅛	do	do	„	60	„ „
50	1/16	do	do	„	60	„ „
10	¼	do	Imperial,	„	54	„ „
10	⅛	do	do	„	54	„ „
20	1/16	do	do	„	54	„ „
10	¼	do	Gunpowder,	„	60	„ „
10	⅛	do	do	„	60	„ „
10	1/16	do	do	„	60	„ „

Maxwell, 3698, p. 246.

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The Company have frequently prevented the rise of the price of tea—*Marjoribanks*, 200; *Davis*, 382, 416. In 1825 the Company reduced the price one tale per pecul on Congou tea—*Marjoribanks*, 603; *Davis*, 1212. Opinion varies as to the Company's influence on the price of tea—*Bates*, 3402. Company could not provide funds for the purchase of, better than individuals, because China merchants would take bills on London with the greatest ease—*Aken*, 2179. Company have option of all the black tea—*Marjoribanks*, 186. And have a decided preference over all other foreigners—*Marjoribanks*, 199. On account of being the best consumers—*Marjoribanks*, 315. Have the first offer of all black teas and of the bulk of the green teas—*Davis*, 409-410. On account of their large capital and regular trade—*Davis*, 1412. Would always have the preference, if their trade remained as now—*Alsager*, 2489-2490. Company have no advantage in purchase of tea except from the magnitude of their operations—*Bates*, 3448.

Company's teas cleaner and better than officers' teas—*Layton*, 5395; *Thompson*, 5523. Some of the tea of private traders as good as the Company's—*Rickards*, 3458, p. 274. Private tea not so old by twenty months—*Rickards*, 5181. Some agents could buy tea as good and cheap as the Company—*Aken*, 2140. Private trade tea sells better in England than the Company's—*Rickards*, 5183. Company have a choice by making contracts the year before, but there is much good tea they never get—*Deans*, 3577, p. 240. Officers of the Company's ships often sell their tea dearer than the Company—*Rickards*, 5187-5189. Company have not the first choice of green teas, the Americans buying largely—*Coffin*, 1600; *Brown*, 930; *Bates*, 3276. The Company experience some competition with the Americans about green teas—*Marjoribanks*, 187; *Bates*, 3276. State of consumption of teas in America—*Milne*, 1043. Green tea principally consumed in the United States—*Bates*, 3446. The Americans experience no difficulty in procuring any sort of tea they desire—*Bates*, 3287. Black tea purchased by the Company better than that bought for the Americans—*Coffin*, 1599. Americans sometimes purchase, from Hong merchants, teas with the Company's mark—*Coffin*, 1600,1817. Company may obtain better tea than the Americans by making engagements in the year previous, and paying a larger price—*Hutchinson*, 2740. Difference in the price paid for tea here and in America is not solely attributable to the monopoly, but to the quality likewise—*Bates*, 3409. Company's teas in China generally considered better than other teas—*Coffin*, 1817. Company can purchase their tea cheaper than others—*Aken*, 2135-2142. Company buy their tea at great advantage—*Davidson*, 2596.

Better bought by being contracted for the year before—*Aken*, 2138. Should always be purchased, if possible, by previous contract; the Company derive advantage from their mode of conducting business—*Coffin*, 1599; *Davidson*, 2596. Their method of purchasing winter teas—*Davis*, 1218. Winter teas are about 20,000 chests—*Davis*, 1228. Better purchased according to the fluctuation of markets; vary considerably in price—*Bates*, 3269-3271; *Rickards*, 5179. Mode of contracting for tea highly advantageous to the Company—*Davidson*, 3051. A difference of 5 to 10 per cent. in favour of teas purchased by the Company, over the American trade—*Coffin*, 1599. Company pay more for their teas than

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the same quality would cost a private individual—*Hutchinson*, 2741; *Rickards*, 3453, p. 272; 3796, p. 317. Disadvantageous mode of carrying on the Company's trade—*Hutchinson*, 2755; *Rickards*, 3488, p. 278. Purchased by the Company's officers, consists of that rejected by the Company, and is therefore a grade lower—*Alsager*, 2301.

Account shewing the rate per tale, at which funds for the China investment were provided in season 1828-29, (see above)—*Lloyd*, 3995, p. 333.

Account of the purchase and sale of the East India Company's investments of tea, for the four years 1819-20 to 1822-23.

Dr.		*Cr.*	
To prime cost of 110,247,443 lbs. tea	£7,551,831	By sale of 104,084,203 lbs. Tea	£14,645,559
Salaries and table expenses of the Factory	368,433	Proportion of costs and charges on 6,163,240 lbs. Tea, being the excess of the purchases above the sales	710,824
Other charges in China	223,363		
Charges in England	917,044		
Freight and demurrage	2,112,067		
Interest	984,237		
Insurance	233,546		
Loss sustained by fire, in 1822, at Canton	380,132		
	12,715,154		
Balance in favor of the Company	2,641,229		
	£15,356,383		£15,356,383

Sale price per lb. 2s. 9,77d. But, as per Parliamentary Paper, No. 42, 2s. 10,09d. being a difference of 32-100ths of a penny.

The annual profit is therefore £660,307, from which would have to be disbursed the interest on the bond-debt and the dividends on stock, together £777,550 per annum, leaving a deficiency of £117,243—*Crawfurd*, p. 367.

Price paid by Americans for teas in 1822 was, for Souchong 22 to 23 tales per pecul, Bohea 12, Congou 21 to 22, Young Hyson 36, Hyson 36, Hyson Skin 35 tales per pecul; cents are $\frac{1}{100}$ of Spanish dollars; 22 tales would be about 22½ cents—*Coffin*, 1587-8. Estimate of the cost, freight, and charges of each species of tea per lb. imported in 1829 (see above)—*Lloyd*, 3995, p. 334. Current prices paid by the Americans for tea, in 1829, were, for Bohea 10 to 12 tales per pecul, Congou 14 to 20, Campoi 14 to 20, Souchong 14 to 25, Pecco none, Hyson Skin 9 to 18, Tonkay and Singlo 15 to 20, Young Hyson 20 to 35, Hyson 30 to 45, Imperial 40 to 50, and Gunpowder 40 to 52 tales per pecul—*Bates*, 3466.

9. SALE.—The mode in which the Company's sales of, are conducted in England, and the effects of the laws which regulate the trade in that article upon the Company, and upon the public respectively—*Report* xii. Individuals could purchase at 1s. 2d. per lb. the same tea for which the Company pay 2s. 3,97d.—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 273 (see above). 1,200,000 lbs. of Bohea are sold every sale by the Company—*Layton*, 5419. Tea refused at the upset price of the Company—*Layton*, 5421. Tea imported by officers does not generally sell so well as Company's tea—*Layton*, 5436; *Thompson*, 5523. Lowest price of Bohea 1s. 5d. retailed at 3s. to 3s. 4d. including 96 per cent. duty—*Layton*, 5442. There has not been a fall of 2d. per lb. in the sale price of tea for ten years—*Layton*, 5497. In the last twenty years considerable reduction in the sale price—*Thompson*, 5549.

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PRICES OF TEA AT NEW YORK,

In each Year, from 1820 to 1829, reduced to Sterling, at the Exchange of 8 per cent. Premium.

	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Imperial, per lb.	3 1½ to 3 4	2 7 to 3 4	2 11 to 3 4	3 1½ to 3 4	3 1½ to 3 6½	3 4 to 4 2	2 11 to 3 6½	2 8½ to 3 11½	2 6 to 3 6½	2 5½ to 3 9
Gunpowder	3 4 to 3 6½	2 3½ to 3 7½	3 1½ to 3 9	3 1½ to 3 9	3 1½ to 3 6½	3 4½ to 4 2	2 11 to 3 6½	2 8½ to 3 11½	2 6 to 3 6½	2 5½ to 3 9
Hyson	2 1 to 2 9	2 0½ to 2 8½	*d.* 23½ to 2 11	2 1 to 2 9	2 5½ to 3 1	2 8 to 3 4	2 1 to 2 11	2 3½ to 3 6½	2 1 to 3 6½	1 10½ to 3 1½
Young Hyson	*d.* 17½ to 2 3½	*d.* 19 to 23	*d.* 20 to 23½	2 3½ to 2 9	2 3 to 3 0	*d.* 2 1½ to 3 1½	1 8 to 2 10	*d.* 17½ to 3 6½	*d.* 15 to 3 6½	*d.* 17½ to 3 0
Hyson Skin	*d.* 13½ to 16	*d.* 12½ to 16	*d.* 12 to 16	*d.* 16 to 21	*d.* 23½ to 2 4½	*d.* 18½ to 2 7	*d.* 11 to 2 2	*d.* 11 to 2 2	*d.* 8 to 23½	*d.* 8½ to 23½
Souchong	*d.* 13½ to 14½	*d.* 12½ to 13½	*d.* 13½ to 15½	*d.* 14½ to 17½	*d.* 12½ to 2 1	*d.* 12½ to 2 1	*d.* 10 to 2 1	*d.* 13 to 2 7½	*d.* 11½ to 2 7½	*d.* 12½ to 2 1
Congou	*d.* 7½	*d.* 7½	*d.* 7½	*d.* 7½	*d.* 8½	*d.* 8½ to 12½	none			
Bohea	*d.* 11 to 11½	*d.* 11 to 11½	*d.* 10½ to 11	*d.* 6½ to 8	*d.* 10 to 10½	*d.* 8½ to 9	*d.* 7½ to 8½	*d.* 8 to 9	*d.* 8 to 9	*d.* 9 to 10

Milne, 1062.

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Paraguay tea, at Buenos Ayres, 7d. to 9d. per lb., whilst China tea there was 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. for black, and 3s., 3s. 6d, to 4s. for green; the duty 20 per cent. ad valorem—*Cartwright*, 1534-38. Retail price of good Souchong tea, in the United States, 2s. or 50 cents, of which 25 cents or 12½d. is duty; similar tea costs here, retail, 5s. 6d.—*Coffin*, 1674-6. Gunpowder tea, purchased at Canton, sold at Penang for 76 Spanish dollars per pecul, average profit about 15 per cent—*Aken*, 2084. At the Cape of Good Hope, gunpowder tea is 9s. per lb.—*Aken*, 2087. Price of tea here depends on the quantity the Company put up for sale—*Thompson*, 5555, Mode of ascertaining and collecting the duties on tea—*Truelock*, 5575. *Wybrow*, 5579.

Demand for supply of, in England, always abundantly provided for by the East India Company, who regulate their sales of, by the previous deliveries—*Melvill*, 4368, 4941, 4962. Company have a view to their own profit in the quantity of tea put up—*Thompson*, 5557. The Company never advert to the amount of profit, but only to the demand for tea, and to afford an abundant supply—*Melvill*, 4947, 5065. Profit on sales of, the result of fair competition—*Melvill*, 4366. Green tea would sell better if brought into the market on arrival—*Layton*, 5434. Company not obliged under the Commutation Act, (24 Geo. III. cap. 38), to sell under one penny advance on their upset price, but they nevertheless sell their tea at an advance of one farthing per lb.—*Melvill*, 5059. If rejected at one sale are often put up at any price—*Melvill*, 5104. Profit from the sale of Congo tea 6 per cent. per annum—*Melvill*, 5066. Profit on tea in ten years 40 per cent.—*Melvill*, 5086. Profit low in late years, 5071. But not more than other traders—*Melvill*, 5087. Less rise and less fall in the price of tea than other articles in a series of years—*Melvill*, 5107.

Comparative statement of the East India Company's sale price and bond price of Congou and Hyson Teas, for five years.

CONGOU.						HYSON.					
	Company's average Sale Price.		Bond Price.		Advance Per Cent.		Company's average Sale Price.		Bond Price		Advance Per Cent.
	s.	d.	s.	d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	
1818	2	4,78	3	2,83	34	1818	4	11,83	5	2,62	4 4/10
1819	1	9,25	3	0,59	71	1819	5	3,66	5	4,25	2/10
1820	2	1,88	2	11	35	1820	5	6,04	5	8,33	3 4/10
1821	2	5,28	3	0	22	1821	4	8,53	5	6,33	13
1822	2	5,43	3	1,37	26	1822	4	3,24	4	11,07	15

Crawfurd, p. 357.

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Statement shewing the average sale price of the following articles of Indian produce, for the fifteen years ending with 1828-29.

Years.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per cwt	Black Pepper per lb.	Cotton Wool per lb.	Saltpetre per cwt.
	s. d.	s. d	d.	s. d.	s. d.
1814-15	3 4,53	58 8	15½	1 2¼	89 6
1815-16	3 1,23	49 1	10½	0 11⅓	87 0
1816-17	2 11,63	52 0	8½	1 1¾	57 3
1817-18	3 0,78	49 0	8½	1 0	40 6
1818-19	3 0,23	49 10	8¼	0 11⅓	41 3
1819-20	2 9,16	40 7	7	0 8½	36 0
1820-21	2 9,43	34 0	6½	0 6	28 5
1821-22	2 10,19	25 6	7	0 5½	25 7
1822-23	2 9,94	31 6	7	0 6	26 0
1223-24	2 10,31	30 0	6	0 6½	25 6
1824-25	2 9,94	26 0	5½	0 5½	21 6
1825-26	2 8,51	35 0	6¼	0 6½	25 8
1826-27	2 6,40	30 0	4½	0 5¼	22 0
1827-28	2 4,56	33 0	4	0 4	23 11
1828-29	2 3,97	35 0	3	0 4½	23 6

Crawfurd, p. 358.

Average price of American Teas, exclusive of duties, for ten years, from 1820 to 1829 inclusive, taken from the New York price current, (see above)—*Milne*, 1062-1064.

Average prices of American Teas in 1820, 1822, 1824, 1826, 1828, and 1829, taken from the New York price currents; the American money reduced to sterling, at the rate of 4s, 3¾d. per dollar.

Teas.	Years. 1820	1822	1824	1826	1828	1829	Average of each sort for ten years 1820 to 1829	Duty per lb.	Ad valorem Duty
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Imperial	3 4,10	3 2,81	3 5,4	3 4,1	2 9,63	3 2,55	3 3,74	2 1,87	65 39/100 ct.
Gunpowder ..	3 6,69	3 6,69	3 5,4	3 4,1	2 9,63	3 2,55	3 4,64	2 1,87	63,6
Hyson	2 6,01	2 6,27	2 10,15	2 7,05	2 8,34	2 7,05	2 8,18	1 8,7	64,3
Young Hyson.	1 11,28	1 10,51	2 8,73	2 8,94	2 3,16	2 3,81	2 3,83	1 8,7	74,3
Hyson Skin ..	1 2,74	1 2,49	2 2,91	1 7,14	1 5,59	1 4,56	1 6,8	1 2,49	77
Souchong	1 1,97	1 3	1 7,4	1 6,11	1 6,63	1 7,4	1 5,69	1 0,93	73
Congou	0 7,76	0 7,76	0 8,79	—	—	—	0 8,44	1 0,93	153
Bohea	0 11,64	0 11,12	0 10,6	0 8,28	0 8,29	0 9,83	0 9,59	0 6,21	64
Average of all teas for each year.	1 11,02	1 9,33	2 2,92	2 2,88	2 0,46	2 1,96	2 0,36	1 5,46	79,14

Crawfurd, p. 363.

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Comparative Statement of the price of the East India Company's and Dutch Teas, for 1828-29; the florin taken at 20⅛d., and the tale, in the prime cost, at 6s.

Teas.	Quantities.	Prime Cost in China.		East India Company's sale price.			Sale price in the Netherlands.			Excess of Company's sale price.	
		Per lb.	Total.	Per lb.	Total.	Advance on prime cost per cent.	Per lb.	Total.	Per cent. on prime cost.	Per Cent.	Total.
	lbs.	s. d.	£	s. d.	£		s. d.	£			£
Bohea	3,778,012	0 7,83	123,257	1 6,65	293,583	138	0 9,67	152,316	23	92	141,267
Congou....	20,142,873	1 2,04	1,178,358	2 3,88	2,339,900	98	1 6,02	1,512,645	28	54	827,285
Campoi....	248,187	1 2,04	14,518	2 9,14	34,270	136	1 5,31	17,900	23	91	16,370
Souchong .	601,739	1 3,12	37,909	2 10,38	86,199	127	1 2,93	37,435	1¼ dis.	130	48,764
Twankay ..	4,101,845	1 2,04	239,957	2 5,72	507,945	111	1 7,53	333,821	39	52	174,124
Hyson Skin	213,993	1 2,04	12,518	2 3,84	24,823	98	1 3,47	13,796	10	79	11,027
Hyson	1,014,923	2 2,46	111,895	4 1,75	210,385	88	2 10,04	143,971	28	46	66,414
Gunpowder.	645	2 4,08	75	6 6,51	210	180	3 10,91	126	68	66	84
Totals	30,102,217		1,718,487		3,497,345			2,212,010			1,285,335

Crawfurd, p. 365.

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Sale of the Company's investments of tea, for four years, (see above)—*Crawfurd*, p. 367.

Comparative statement of the average prices of the Company's and private trade teas, imported in the ships Macqueen, George IV., Marquess Huntly, Lord Lowther, Castle Huntly, Marquess Camden, and Orwell, as sold together at the East India Company's September sale, 1829:—

	East India Company.	Their Officers' or Privilege Tea.	Difference per lb.	Difference per cent.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*d.*	
Congou ...	2 2,86	2 3,88	1,02	$3\frac{1}{7}$
Twanka y..	2 2,67	2 10,14	7,47	28
Hyson	3 10,66	3 11,32	0,66	$1\frac{1}{16}$

Crawfurd, p. 368.

10. Supply.—Could not be increased to meet an increased demand—*Marjoribanks*, 208,356. Quantity might increase, but the quality would deteriorate—*Davis*, 411. Of late years there has been more demand for, than the supply could meet—*Marjoribanks*, 778. Sometimes difficult to be procured—*Davis*, 414. Fine young Hyson scarce, other kinds abundant—*Milne*, 1098. Old Teas cheapest in China—*Milne*, 1099. Increased demand would lead to a manufacture of a deteriorated article—*Davis*, 411,446—*Alsager*, 2490. Quantity of, could not be materially augmented—*Davis*, 414; *Crawfurd*, 3703. Fine teas sent to Russia, by the Chinese, unknown to us—*Crawfurd*, 3703.

Could be produced in any quantity equal to demand—*Hutchinson*, 2703,2778; *Rickards*, 3469, p. 277. Chinese, finding increased demand, have increased the quantity—*Milne*, 1118. Fluctuating demand for, would be pernicious to the cultivation of—*Davis*, 380.

Plant requires two or three years to come to maturity—*Davis*, 1432-34. Any quantity could be procured by making engagements the year previous—*Hutchinson*, 2732. More difficult in green than black—*Hutchinson*, 2797. Sometimes a difficulty in procuring—*Davis*, 414; *Coffin*, 1593. Increased demand for, would enhance the price—*Milne*, 1141. Supply of tea would be regulated by demand—*Alsager*, 2489; *Hutchinson*, 2798; *Davidson*, 3045, p. 204; *Rickards*, 3469, p. 277. Demand for supply in England always abundantly provided for by the Company—*Melvill*, 4368,5064. Company have always over-supplied the home market—*Davis*, 411. Quite as much supply as the consumption will take—*Layton*, 5419. Company have uniformly supplied quantities of tea equal to expected consumption—*Thompson*, 5555. Complained of by Scotch dealers—*Layton*, 5420-5455.

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Provided for the consumption of the United Kingdom, under the Commutation Act, (24 Geo. III. c. 38)—*Melvill*, 4297; which provides that the Company should always have one year's stock on hand—*Melvill*, 4392, 4886, 4937, 5099. A 12-months' consumption must always be kept in the warehouse—*Lloyd*, 4230; which must deteriorate the quality—*Milne*, 1174. Supplied cheaper by the Company, than it could be under any other system —*Marjoribanks*, 208. Costs the country, in consequence of being supplied by the Company, £1,500,000 a year more than it would if bought on private contract—*Bates*, 3427, p. 230; 3968, p. 330. Company's monopoly of tea, an annual tax, estimated on the quantity consumed in 1828-29, of £1,727,934—*Thorneley*, 3420, p. 268-9. Additional amount paid by this country for tea, in one year, in consequence of the Company's monopoly, taking the prices from the Canton price-currents, is £2,588,499 —*Rickards*, 3451, p. 272. In which the duty is included—*Rickards*, 3461, p. 275. These statements fallacious, as they are not founded on the principles on which the Company carry on their trade; and the exchange is not fairly computed—*Melvill*, 4359.

Comments on Mr. Melvill's answer to Mr. Rickard's statement of the inadequacy of the profits on the China trade to pay the dividends and interest on the Bond Debt, as required by the Act of Parliament—*Rickards*, 5179,5219,5228. Explanations in reference to statements made by Mr. Melvill, as to the rates of exchange of one year, and the tea-prices of another, being used by the witness in the accounts delivered in by him —*Rickards*, 5247-5248. Imported from China into Buenos Ayres, quite as good as the tea consumed here—*Cartwright*, 1543. At Batavia, is of an inferior sort, suited to the taste of the Chinese settlers; but better can be purchased if desired—*Deans*, 3598, p. 241. Offered to be supplied at Sincapore, by the Chinese who trade there; plan proposed by them to effect a regular delivery of, fit for the European market—*Maxwell*, 3805, p. 252. Might be conveyed to the islands of the Chinese coast, and smuggled from thence, in sufficient quantities to supply all Europe—*Stewart*, 3870, p. 324.

Statement to shew what the same quantity of tea, purchased by the East India Company at Canton, might be imported at by private merchants, and the saving which would ensue (see above)—*Rickards*, 3453, p. 272. This estimated saving does not include the duty—*Rickards*, 3460, p. 275. If trade in, free, the consumption would be increased one-third—*Rickards*, 3467, p. 276. Importations of, at Kiachta, for Russian consumption, amount yearly to 700,000 poods, or 28,000,000 lbs.; annual value of importations and exportations at Kiachta, 150,000,000 paper roubles of about 10¼d. each; teas consumed in Russia in all respects superior to those used in England, France, and Germany—*Crawfurd*, 3713-4.

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Mr. Rickard's statement to shew the apparent result of the Company's Tea Trade, calculated on an average of the fourteen years contained in the Tables Nos. 31, 32, and 33, of "Papers relating to the trade with India and China," 4th June, 1829, or from 1814-15 to 1827-28 inclusive; and taking the charges in China and England at the same amount as in 1820-21.

	£.		£.
Cost of 28,129,230 lbs. Tea, being the average of the quantities exported from Canton to England for 14 years, as per No. 32 of the papers referred to	1,819,788	Sale amount of 25,870,764 lbs. Tea, being the average of fourteen years' sales, as per Table No. 33 of the Papers, &c. above referred to	3,583,484
Average of the commercial freight and demurrage for the same period, as per No. 31 of the same papers.....	867,654		
Charges in China and England, as per No. 6 of the accounts relating to the tea trade, &c. of the Company, 14th May, 1824:—			
Salaries, Emoluments, &c. 1820-21.....£95,653			
Expenses in China...54,735			
Ditto in England...173,520			
Interest.....236,287			
Insurance.....58,654			
	618,849		
	3,306,291		
Profit..277,193			
	3,583,484		3,583,484
Interest on the home-bond debt, average of 15 years, as per No. 21, of "Papers relating to the Finances of India," Feb. 1830.....	177,352	Profit brought down.....	277,193
		Deficiency	530,731
Dividends on Stock, average of 15 years as per ditto	630,572		
	£807,924		£807,924

Rickards, p. 394.

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Mr. Rickards statement, as corrected by Mr. Melvill.

	£.		£.
Cost of 28,129,230 lbs. Tea, exported from Canton to England, per annum, upon an average of fourteen years, 1814-15 to 1827-28, as per Papers No. 32.....	1,819,788	Sale of the quantity per contra, viz. 27,566,646 lbs. sale-weight	3,818,389
Freight and Demurrage, as per corrected statement, upon that quantity	578,539	To be re-credited:	
Charges:		Amount of interest earned on the Company's own capital £236,287	
Salaries, Canton ...£82,114		Amount saved by them in the mode of effecting their insurance 44,593	
Ditto, England....173,520			280,880
Interest 236,287			
Insurance..... 58,654			
	550,575		
	2,948,902		
Profit.....	1,150,367		
	£4,099,269		£4,099,269

Profit brought down.....		£1,150,367
Interest on home bond debt.....	£177,352	
Dividends on Stock	630,572	
		807,924
Surplus		342,443
Instead of a deficiency of		530,731
Difference of		£873,174

Melvill, p. 395.

11. Upset Price:—Method of settling, at the India-House, by including profits and losses on the exports to China from England, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, whereby the tale cost them in 1828-29, 6s. 4,624d.—(see p. 5)—*Lloyd*, 3994, p. 332, 3. The Act of 24 Geo. III. c. 38, requires the Company to keep one year's supply, and to put up the whole of their teas at such price as shall not exceed the prime cost. The means of

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paying for the tea is by buying cotton in India, and British manufactures here, for consignment to China. About 1-16th of the whole is provided by bills drawn in China upon the Company in London—*Melvill*, 4297; *Bates*, 3971, p. 330. Rates of exchange settled by the Board of Control, not used by the Company in regulating the upset price of tea—*Lloyd*, 4017; *Melvill*, 4307; *Lloyd*, 4164. The effect of cotton sales in Canton raises or lowers the upset price as the cotton produces loss or gain—*Lloyd*, 4159. The calculations for the upset price of tea before 1814 were made according to the rate of exchange of the day between China and England—*Lloyd*, 4178. Two years' interest charged on the upset price of tea by the Company—*Lloyd*, 4232. The upset price affects the sale price—*Melvill*, 4953.

Prices of Teas in 1823.

	Bohea.	Congou.	Congou.	Twankay.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Upset Price..	1 6	2 2	2 4	2 5	2 6	4 0
Sale Price ..	3 6	2 6,5	2 7,8	3 5,5	3 5,3	4 9,8

Melvill, 5075.

Tea could be supplied at 1s. 6d. per lb., and leave 18 per cent. profit—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 273; 5251.

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TRADE TO CHINA.

1. AMERICAN.
2. AUSTRIAN.
3. BRITISH.
4. BUENOS AYRES AND SOUTH AMERICA.
5. CARRYING TRADE.
6. CHINESE.
7. CONTRABAND TRADE.
8. COUNTRY TRADE, (INDIA TRADE WITH CHINA.)
9. DANISH.
10. DUTCH.
11. FREE TRADE.
12. FRENCH.
13. PORTUGUESE.
14. PRIVILEGE
15. RUSSIAN
16. SPANISH.

1. AMERICA (UNITED STATES).—State of trade of the Americans and other foreigners with China, (see below)—*Report*, xix. Managed by supercargoes and resident agents—*Brown*, 960; *Milne*, 1031, 1105; *Coffin*, 1564. Their investments to China frequently sold at considerable discount—*Marjoribanks*, 180, 197, 212. American agents state that their consignments from England have been unprofitable—*Davis*, 307. Most probably unprofitable, as they now make shipments of bullion—*Davis*, 510. Have not made large profits, proved by the decrease of their importations—*Davis*, 1442. Might have been profitable—*Hutchinson*, 2681.

A Liverpool house which must have made a profit still carries it on—*Coffin*, 1857. Have themselves said, there was little or nothing made by it—*Coffin*, 1858.—Is carried on principally by shipments of goods direct from England—*Everett*, 2837. Which has been profitable, as the shipments have been continued—*Everett*, 2853. Its continuance proves a satisfactory result—*Bates*, 3255, 3390. On the whole must have realized a profit, as the investments continue—*Rickards*, 3806, p. 318. Has not proved profitable—*Marjoribanks*, 197. Greatly over traded both to continental Europe and the United States—*Marjoribanks*, 330. Since 1814 greatly increased—*Marjoribanks*, 328. Has not been so profitable lately as heretofore—*Coffin*, 1747. British manufactures shipped for the American trade to China by one house at Liverpool, in nine years, amounted in value to £744,257 8s. 6d.—*Brown*, 899. Americans take to China chiefly specie and furs—*Coffin*, 1558. Trade of America with China increased—*Bates*, 3202. Many merchants lately failed—*Bates*, 3203. From over-trading—*Bates*, 3229. Generally a profitable trade—*Bates*, 3411. Much over-traded—*Marjoribanks*, 330. Has produced bankruptcy to a very considerable extent—*Davis*, 394. Of late years very unprofitable—*Brown*, 905. Greatly over-traded—*Milne*, 1054.

Last year paid well; the year before, a losing concern—*Bates*, 3253. Fallen off on account of the East India Company supplying Canada with tea—*Brown*, 906; *Milne*, 1088; *Coffin*, 1746. Formerly the Americans

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shipped to Canada three or four cargoes of 400 tons—*Coffin*, 1754. By smuggling—*Coffin*, 1755. Would be injured by free trade, as they could not compete with the British shipper—*Brown*, 1014.

Amount of British manufactures shipped for China on account of the American houses, by one agent, £744,257 8s. 6d., from 1821 to 1829—*Brown*, 899. Has latterly been a losing trade—*Brown*, 905. Estimate of the total amount of American exports and imports to and from China, and their value from 1804 to 1827—*Marjoribanks*, 197. Ditto in 1822-23 to 1827-28 :—

Seasons.	No. of Ships.	Imports.	Exports.
		DOLLARS.	DOLLARS.
1822-23	40	8,339,389	7,523,412
1823-24	34	6,315,127	5,677,149
1824-25	43	8,962,045	8,501,119
1825-26	42	7,776,301	8,949,562
1826-27	26	3,843,717	4,363,788
1827-28	20	6,238,788	6,559,925

Marjoribanks, 197.

Prices of tea at New York, in each year, from 1820 to 1829, reduced to sterling, (see p. 11)—*Milne*, 1062. Foreign trade has generally been a losing concern for some time—*Milne*, 1182.

Abstract of shipments, from 1818 to 1829, of manufactures, by one agent, on account of American houses, for the China market :—

	Cloths.			Camlets.			Long Ells.			Cottons.			Sundries.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1818	1,809	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,809	7	2
1819	16,888	9	8	729	5	9	5,168	14	0	0	0	0	3.662	5	6	26,448	14	11
1820	29,228	7	3	63,377	13	1	15,605	10	10	5,828	10	4	25,599	2	10	139,639	4	4
1821	35,927	16	4	18,645	17	1	9,716	11	8	24,960	9	4	12,940	1	8	100,190	16	1
1822	1,770	9	6	15,116	5	0	957	1	6	8,154	17	1	2,469	9	4	28 468	2	5
1823	14,811	19	4	5,656	9	2	22,896	19	8	13,190	19	8	10,421	13	6	67,047	1	4
1824	43,670	3	0	12,486	12	6	11,664	13	4	49,585	11	8	8,274	3	3	125,681	3	9
1825	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,047	11	0	6,361	2	2	0	0	0	7,408	13	2
1826	75,660	10	4	14,655	17	0	4,147	10	6	56,552	3	4	17,229	11	11	168,245	13	1
1827	3,219	16	11	8,136	12	0	0	0	0	29,619	16	2	4,720	11	0	45,696	16	1
1828	10,855	4	0	14,184	5	0	3,347	6	6	13,531	0	1	9,583	16	2	51,481	11	9
	£231,822	3	6	152,988	16	7	74,521	19	0	207,784	9	10	95,000	15	2	762,118	4	1

Everett, 2842.

Which shipments, in the course of eleven years, amounted to £762,118 4s. 1d.—*Everett*, 2842,2845.

The Americans carry on the China trade to the Sandwich Islands, Manilla, and the north-west coast of America, and the principal trade of the South American States—*Bates*, 3226. American influence has declined at Canton since the departure of Mr. Cushing, who had more influence than any other individual with the Chinese, not excepting the Factory of the Company—*Maxwell*, 3716, p. 247. The Company have not the choice of green teas before the Americans, they being great consumers—*Brown*, 930. The Company experience some competition with the Americans about green teas—*Marjoribanks*, 187. Consumption of teas in America consists principally of green, but that of black is on the increase—*Milne*, 1043. Green tea principally consumed in the United

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States—*Bates*, 3446. Company purchased black teas better than the Americans, at least 5 to 10 per cent. difference—*Coffin*, 1599. And of a better quality—*Coffin*, 1817. Company purchase tea cheaper than Americans—*Aken*, 2135, 2142. Company obtain better tea, by contracting the previous year, than the Americans can—*Hutchinson*, 2740.

2. AUSTRIAN.—The Austrians formerly traded with a vessel called the Austrian Frigate; no longer any factory at China—*Marjoribanks*, 264.

3. BRITISH.—State of the British trade with China, and particularly that in tea, (see below)—*Report* vii. Condition of British trade and British merchants has decidedly improved of late years—*Davis*, 370. In 1814, the Chinese Government, in conjunction with the Hong, attempted to gain monopoly of; defeated by the firm conduct of the super-cargoes of the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 189-191; *Davis*, 484-487; *Davidson*, 2625-29. There are advantages and disadvantages which result to the British generally in China, from the existence of the Company under the present regulations—*Davidson*, 3041. Chinese Government and Hong merchants equally averse to any change in the system of carrying on—*Marjoribanks*, 179.

British shipping not allowed to carry on trade between China and foreign Europe—*Cartwright*, 1500-1501; *Coffin*, 1783; *Aken*, 2043-2049, 2153-2154; *Deans*, 3531, p. 236, 3535, p. 237; *Rickards*, 3482, p. 278. Stopped in 1814; consequences of the firm conduct of the Company's servants on that occasion—*Marjoribanks*, 214. Also in 1820—*Marjoribanks*, 219. British trade greatly beyond all others in China—*Marjoribanks*, 705. Licenses to trade from China to India are granted by the local Governments—*Davis*, 405, 406; *Marjoribanks*, 627. Limited—*Aken*, 2070, 2072.

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		TALES.	DOLLARS.
Bohea	peculs 28,967 tales 437,552		
Congou	161,545 3,935,447		
Souchong	1,605 60,229		
Twankay	38,617 1,043,758		
Hyson	4,603 236,333		
Hyson-Skins.....	1,611 43,553	5,756,872	
North American Investment, including supra-cargoes commission		309,808	
Cape Stores, teas and sundries		29,168	
St. Helena Stores, and Stores to Bengal & Bombay		9,237	348,213
Port-charges on 28 Ships (Boyne included)		109,004	
Unloading-charges, Canton Factory Expenses, Canton European Establishment, Expenses of Schooner, &c.		* 96,830	
		205,834	
		6,310,919	8,765,165

ON PRIVATE ACCOUNT.

Congou	peculs 5,666 *a* 21 tales ₱ pec.	118,860	
Campoi, Souchong, Pouchong	3,110 *a* 32 ,,	99,520	
Pekoe.....	464 *a* 38 ,,	17,632	
Twankay	602 *a* 26 ,,	15,652	
Hyson	2,628 *a* 46 ,,	120,888	
Hyson-Skins	945 *a* 26 ,,	24,570	
Gunpowder	60 *a* 50 ,,	3,000	
Black Tea..... . ..	860 *a* 30 ,,	25,800	
Green Tea...	1,735 *a* 42 ,,	72,870	
		498,792	692,767
Raw Silk, Nankin ...	1,634 *a* 450 dlrs.	dlrs. 825,300	
Ditto, Canton, of sorts	1,736 ,,	319,920	
		DOLLARS. 1,145,220	
Nankeen Cloth, large brown..	pieces 396,400 *a* 98 dls. ₱ 100 pcs.	388,472	
Nankeen Cloth, 2nd sort	325,400 *a* 75 ,,	244,050	
Nankeen Cloth, 3rd sort small	36,200 *a* 48 ,,	17,376	
		649,898	
Sugar Candy	peculs 9,420 *a* 12 dollars per pecul	113,040	
Soft Sugar	34,139 *a* 6 ,,	204,834	
Cassia lignea	3,648 *a* 20 ,,	72,960	
Tortoise-shell...	56 *a* 1,000 ,,	56,000	
Mother-of-pearl..	275 *a* 15 ,,	4,125	
Wrought silk, silk piece-goods, crapes, scarfs, &c. (estimated value).....		200,925	
Coarse China-ware, (estimated value)		49,100	
Bamboos and Whangee Canes .	241,000 *a* 15 dlrs. per 100	3,615	
Musk .....catties	90 *a* 80 dlrs. per catty	7,200	
Glass-beads, &c. ..... peculs	800 *a* 20 dlrs. per pecul	16,000	
Table and Floor Mats... . sets	2,320	3,584	
Vermillion.....boxes	460 *a* 44 dlrs. per box	20,240	
Rhubarb .... peculs	262 *a* 65 dlrs. per pecul	17,030	
Cochineal	147 *a* 500 ,,	73,500	
Damasks ..... pieces	5,000 *a* 16 dlrs. per piece	80,000	
Writing Paper, Toys, Kitty Sols, Fireworks, Lacquered Wares, &c. (estimated value)		38,086	
Seed Coral..... . .....catties	36 *a* 30 dollars per catty	1,080	
Brass Foil .... peculs	265 *a* 58 dollars per pecul	15,370	
Alum, Aniseed, China-root, Galengal, Gamboge, &c. ...		15,702	
Gold ....tales	weight 300 *a* 25 dollars per tale	7,500	
Camphor ....peculs	885 *a* 30 dollars per pecul	26,550	
Sundries, (estimated value)		47,795	
Dollars, Sycee and Peruvian Silver.....		6,094,646	
			8,964,000
Disbursements on 19 regular ships, at 9,000 dollars each; 8 chartered and 39 country ships at 7,000 dollars each, measurement of country ships included			500,000
			18,921,932
Balance.....			1,442,668
			20,364,600

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The British were formerly allowed to trade to many ports in China, from which they have been excluded since the Tartar dynasty—*Davis*, 1308. The trade of the Company is the sole cause of their incumbrances and debts—*Rickards*, 3509, p. 282. Whenever they enter the markets in India, prices rise from 15 to 30 per cent.—*Rickards*, 3511, p. 283. And their trade is ruinous to private merchants—*Rickards*, 3515, p. 283. An annual deficiency of £812,000 would arise on the territorial transactions, in exchange, from the commercial pursuits, supposing the Company to cease to exist as a trading company—*Melvill*, 5754, 5755. Annual deficiency would be about £800,000, supposing the Company to be stript of all trading powers—*Melvill*, 5767.

The profit of all the four trades in 1827-28, £421,199, at the Board's rates—*Melvill*, 5850. Independently of profit upon the trade, there is mercantile profit, viz. interest on the East India annuities, which are grafted upon the public debt, to be repaid at par when the charter expires; profit from discounting bills and anticipating payments; interest upon stock in the funds; and interest on the balance due from the territory to commerce—*Melvill*, 5853.

Account of the whole Net Return yielded by the East India Company's commercial capital in each year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by investment in merchandise or otherwise; with the amount of dividends, in the same period, to the proprietors of East India Stock, and the surplus or deficiency of such return above or below the amount of the dividends; also showing the amount applied, in the same years, from the Home Funds, to payment of interest on the Bond Debt, and as appropriations under the 4th head of the 57th sec. of the 53 Geo. III. c. 155, to reduction of the principal of that debt, and of the India Debt—*Lloyd*, 5875.

	Total commercial profits of the Company, or net return yielded by the Company's commercial capital.	Dividends to the proprietors of East India Stock.	Surplus beyond the Dividends.	Amount applied from the Commercial Funds provisionally to payment of interest on Bond Debt.	Amount applied from the Home Funds, under the provisions of the 57th clause of the 53 Geo. III., cap. 155		Total of the three last heads of payment.
					To reduction of principal of the Home Bond Debt.	To reduction of principal of India Debt.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1814-15	2,157,203	630,000	1,527,203	259,545	196,200	329,704	785,449
1815-16	1,348,610	630,000	718,610	235,967	136,300	318,382	690,649
1816-17	1,274,822	630,000	644,822	230,536	—	477	231,013
1817-18	1,850,334	630,000	1,220,334	211,659	12	200	211,871
1818-19	2,070,290	630,000	1,440,290	153,120	—	1,000,635	1,153,755
1819-20	1,030,819	630,000	400,819	157,266	—	166,302	323,568
1820-21	1,315,793	630,000	685,793	162,938	—	6,285	169,223
1821-22	1,744,219	630,000	1,114,219	155,161	—	1,510,576	1,665,737
1822-23	1,020,423	630,000	390,423	160,844	1,100	25,500	187,444
1823-24	1,099,291	630,000	469,291	140,140	75	1,396,842	1,537,057
1824-25	1,485,630	630,000	855,630	135,533	—	—	135,533
1825-26	1,084,187	630,000	454,187	111,739	712	—	112,451
1826-27	921,607	630,000	291,607	159,333	—	3,950	163,283
1827-28	917,888	630,000	287,888	153,441	—	82,103	235,544
1828-29	810,385	630,000	180,385	158,124	—	82,065	240,189
	20,126,001	9,450,000		2,585,346	334,399	4,923,021	
			10,676,001	Excess of surplus beyond dividends.			7,842,766
			7,842,766	Total of the three last heads of payment.			
			2,833,235	Commercial surplus exceeds the amount of the foregoing payments.			

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In an account of the profits on sales of merchandize, India and China trade, after re-placing cost and charges of the investment and covering losses by sea, &c. made out at the Board's rate of exchange, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, on the whole period, there has been a loss on the Indian trade of £210,282; upon the China, Canada and Cape trade there has been a profit of £15,533,156, which, deducting the India loss, leaves a net profit of £15,322,874. Of this profit £471,600 was paid in bonds, when they were at a discount, so that the cash receipt was £14,851,274. The other receipts of the Company consist, first, of interest which, including that upon the balance due from the territory to the commerce, is £3,444,662; secondly, of the net profit of managing private trade, which has amounted to £1,497,842; and thirdly, of the profit arising from the Company's own ships, which has been £332,223. The total of these three heads is £5,274,727, which added to the trade profits, makes a final total of £20,126,001. The dividends upon India stock for the whole period are £9,450,000, which reduces the amount to £10,676,001. The interest paid upon the bond-debt has been £2,585,346. The sums applied under the Act of Parliament, in the reduction of the bond-debt, have been £334,399, and in the redemption of Indian debt £4,923,021. Those three sums make a total of £7,842,766, which leaves £2,833,235 as the amount of unappropriated commercial profits. Those are the results shown in the foregoing account—*Melvill*, 5876. Net loss on imports into Europe from India from 1819-20 to 1828-29, £2,112,941. Net loss on exports from Europe to India from 1818-19 to 1827-28, £2,009 872, Net profit on imports into Europe from China from 1818-19 to 1827-28. £10,277,659. Net profit on exports from Europe to China £189,573. Net loss on their trade between India and China from 1818-19 to 1827-28 £423,475. Profit on teas sent to Canada from 1825-26 to 1828-29 £43,901. Profit on teas sent to Halifax from 1826-27 to 1828-29 £15,647—*Lloyd, appendix*, p. 92.

4. Buenos Ayres and South America.—The trade consists in taking out specie, and bringing back the produce of China, consisting of tea, nankeens, silks, satins, furniture of various sorts, fans, and fancy articles, and is almost universally carried on in American bottoms—*Cartwright*, 1476-7. And generally profitable—*Cartwright*, 1478. Vessels proceed from, to Lima and Valparaiso, take in specie, and return by the Cape of Good Hope—*Cartwright*, 1480. Consumption of China tea has considerably increased at, as the difficulty of procuring Paraguay tea has increased—*Cartwright*, 1484. There is a considerable consumption of China silk at—*Cartwright*, 1486. As quiet is restored to the South American states, trade with China will increase; length of the voyage a twelvemonth—*Cartwright*, 1489.

The trade is profitable; high freights are paid—*Cartwright*, 1493. And British shipping might be employed in the trade were it not unlawful—*Cartwright*, 1500. Price of Paraguay tea at, 7d. to 9d. per lb.; drank principally by natives—*Cartwright*, 1535. Price of China tea at, 2s. to 2s. 6d. black; 3s. to 4s. green—*Cartwright*, 1537. The duty on China tea 20 per cent. ad valorem—*Cartwright*, 1538. Tea consumed at, as good as in England—*Cartwright*, 1543. British shipping might be procured from Buenos Ayres to China and back for £8. to £10. a ton—*Cartwright*, 1546. An American ship, the Parnther, was taken up at Buenos Ayres to trade to Canton, on account of no English vessel being allowed by the British law to trade there—*Coffin*, 1783.

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5. CARRYING TRADE.—American, formerly very great, but limited of late years—*Marjoribanks*, 325. Dutch ships have displaced them in the supply of Holland—*Davis*, 519. Export of tea from the United States, by no means so extensive as it was—*Brown*, 941; *Milne*, 1047. Do not carry on the Dutch trade as they formerly did—*Coffin*, 1668. Number of American ships trading to Canton greatly decreased—*Coffin*, 1745. Owing to foreigners trading for themselves—*Coffin*, 1746. To Holland, in 1822 and 1823, profitable; lately only gave freight to shipping, but without loss —*Coffin*, 1820. Americans still compete with the Dutch—*Coffin*, 1667. Of the Americans, great during the war—*Marjoribanks*, 198. Has been destroyed by ships trading direct from the different nations of Europe— *Brown*, 906. Of the Americans, from Canton to Europe, has not been profitable lately—*Brown*, 959; *Bat* & 3251.

6. CHINESE.—Native foreign trade of China carried on in junks of from about 120 to 900 tons of dead weight each.

	Junks.
To Japan, ten junks, two voyages	20
Phillipine Islands	13
Soo-loo Islands	4
Celebes	2
Borneo	13
Java	7
Sumatra	10
Sincapore	8
Rhio	1
East Coast of Malay Peninsula	6
Siam	89
Cochin China	20
Cambodia	9
Tonquin	20
Total	222

Crawfurd, 3676, p. 298.

7. CONTRABAND TRADE—Carried on to an enormous extent amongst the islands at the mouth of the Canton River; not in the power of the Chinese to stop it—*Marjoribanks*, 174; *Davis*, 550; *Maxwell*, 3745. The only means of carrying on the trade in the north—*Davis*, 548. Has increased considerably—*Marjoribanks*, 664. Has a great tendency to injure the fair trader—*Marjoribanks*, 289. A great injury to the Hong merchants—*Davis*, 451, 480. Who have been severely fined on discovery —*Davis*, 451, 477. Carried on owing to the facilities afforded by the ships lying at Lintin; fourteen ships at a time at Lintin carrying on; all parties except Hong merchants carry it on—*Maxwell*, 3740, p. 348; 3746, p. 349.

Amount of opium annually smuggled immense, to the value of 10,000,000 dollars—*Davis*, 482; *Marjoribanks*, 290. Carried on, in opium, by Americans and country (i. e. India) ships—*Davis*, 428. American ships carry on, principally in opium—*Coffin*, 1790, 1796, 1799, 1800. More by English than Americans—*Coffin*, 1900. Smuggling boats armed come alongside ships, and receive in a moment, through the lower deck port, the opium, which they put into bags and take away, in sight of the Man-

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darin boats; an understanding appears to prevail between the smugglers and the Mandarin boats—*Aken*, 2000,2004; *Davidson*, 2576,2585. The opium is principally purchased in India of the Company—*Bates*, 3356. Generally bearing the Company's marks, sometimes the Portuguese—*Maxwell*, 3742.

Carried on in saltpetre and broad cloth—*Aken*, 2006, 2009. Carried on to a larger extent than formerly, and easily managed, the Mandarins being first feed—*Hutchinson*, 2767, 2820. Carried on to evade high duties—*Marjoribanks*, 644. Would not be increased by a free trade—*Rickards*, 3794, p. 316. Chinese government too weak to prevent it—*Davis*, 550-51. Frequently issued edicts for the purpose of preventing, particularly in opium, but in vain—*Marjoribanks*, 715, 719. Could not be stopped by the Chinese government—*Stewart*, 3864, p. 323. Chinese government officers connive at—*Marjoribanks*, 174, 713, 714; *Aken*, 2001-4; *Davidson*, 2525. On payment of regular fees—*Davidson*, 2576. Connived at by the Chinese government—*Rickards*, 3795, p. 317.

Chinese government have frequently punished illicit traders with confiscation and banishment—*Davis*, 1270. Who frequently bribe the Hong merchants—*Davis*, 1276. Method of carrying on, with the Chinese, allowed by the authorities at all the ports north-east of Canton—*Mackie*, 4429. Carried on to a large extent in shipping silver from China—*Marjoribanks*, 765; *Rickards*, 3496, p. 280; *Davidson*, 2551. If carried on to an enormous extent, would at length destroy all trade—*Marjoribanks*, 308, 338. A great increase of, would lead to riot and disturbance, which would put a stop to trade altogether—*Alsager*, 2449. Company never carry on, and are respected by the Chinese on account of their abstinence from it—*Davis*, 427.

8. Country Trade.—(India Trade with China.)—To China, increased of late years; received much protection from the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 224-227; *Davis*, 458, 465. Company's servants not allowed to engage in—*Marjoribanks*, 284-285; *Davis*, 460. Objected to the arrangements of the Company on the stoppage of the China trade in 1814, and demanded indemnification for losses—*Davis*, 1466. The British trade in China derives advantages and disadvantages from the existence of the Company; they can act with unity and vigour against the Hong monopoly; without it the price of imports into China would be decreased, and of exports increased; they supported the Hong who were bankrupt, and enabled the British traders to deal with insolvent merchants as well as with solvent; they afford facility to remitters, through bills on their Indian governments, by which, in Canton, a better exchange is obtained than by remitting merchandise; large sums due to witness by bankrupt merchants have come direct from the Company's Hong to his Hong, being advances obtained from the Company's servants; great difficulties in getting ships secured unless by dealing with these insolvents; they give security to persons and property by the 18 or 20 large ships of force at their command. Amongst the disadvantages are, the power of stopping all British trade, by which serious injury is done; and their jealousy respecting woollens and worsteds—*Davidson*, 3041. Company's Factory instigated the Hong merchants to interdict the trading of shopmen—*Maxwell*, 3749, 3750, p. 249. Greatly injured by the stoppage of trade by the Company's Factory in 1807—*Stewart*, 3861. Exists under the protection of the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 1295. Has derived very

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important advantages from the Company's Factory—*Davis*, 458-467. Under the protection of the Company, the British trade has been fostered and preserved—*Marjoribanks*, 626.

British subjects receive great security from the Company—*Davidson*, 3041. Protected by the Company from the monopoly of the Hong merchants—*Davidson*, 3046, 3080. Persons engaged in, frequently apply to the Company's Factory for assistance, which has often been granted—*Marjoribanks*, 226. Never had a wilful or unnecessary impediment thrown in their way by the Factory—*Davidson*, 3042. Is entirely carried on by free traders, and the Company take no part in it; but free traders can only go to China by licenses from the Company—*Aken*, 2050. Forms a very important branch of British trade—*Marjoribanks*, 184. Would be benefitted by a free trade to China—*Stewart*, 3932, p. 328.

9. Danish.—Danes formerly had larger ships in the trade than the Company, but their trade has ceased almost entirely—*Marjoribanks*, 262.

10. Dutch Trade.—Business conducted by resident agents; Dutch consul permitted to engage in private business; are not restricted in China as to whom they consign—*Marjoribanks*, 255. Have had three or four ships in China within the last three or four years; have established a consulate; have lately only resumed their trade; the Americans supplied Holland during the war—*Davis*, 516. Formerly conducted by a Factory; has long ceased to be a monopoly—*Davidson*, 2520. Dutch private traders can purchase British manufactures, but cannot compete with the Americans—*Masterson*, 3627, p. 293. General result of Dutch trade is a loss—*Masterson*, 3621, p. 293. Carried on with ships of 400 to 500 tons—*Masterson*, 3597, p. 292. Has not experienced any difficulty with the Chinese authorities—*Marjoribanks*, 268; *Davis*, 523. Annual average importation of tea into the Netherlands, for the last 12 years, has been 41,000 quarter chests of 66 English lbs. net, or 2,700,000 lbs.—*Masterson*, 3528, p. 285. In 1815 a monopoly was granted to a Dutch Company, which was dissolved in 1817—*Masterson*, 3577, p. 290. About a year's consumption of tea kept in Holland, in which there is not 1500 quarter chests from America—*Masterson*, 3584, p. 291.

11. Free Trade.—With China, would endanger the security of the trade—*Marjoribanks*, 178. Would not make the supply of tea cheaper—*Marjoribanks*, 208. Supply of tea would not be affected by—*Alsager*, 2489. Would injure the American trade; would, for a time, increase the price of tea—*Bates*, 3393. Would immediately lower the rates of exchange between China and England, as was the case at Bengal—*Bates*, 3979. If the Company's charter were abolished, and the British were allowed a free trade, the smugglers at Canton would rejoice; the Chinese Government would first view it with jealousy, and when they lost their revenue, with hostility—*Davis*, 383. Every increased resort of British subjects to Canton would endanger the security of the trade; competition of traders would make the price of Chinese products rise; they would not submit to the required restrictions—*Marjoribanks*, 178. Would endanger the whole trade—*Marjoribanks*, 338, 829, 841; *Davidson*, 2600. Would cause a war between England and China—*Davidson*, 3043. Would be attended with very great risk—*Alsager*, 2443. No security for good tea under a system of—*Marjoribanks*, 355.

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Chinese shipping too insecure and cumbrous to carry on a large trade —*Marjoribanks*, 353, 883; *Davidson*, 3052. The monopoly of the Hong would be used to oppress the free trader—*Marjoribanks*, 839. The Hong would gain by dictating prices—*Davis*, 4x3. Would embroil the English with the Chinese—*Davidson*, 2600. Stoppage of the trade would be very injurious to the Chinese—*Davidson*, 2645. But beneficial consequences might result from vigorous conduct on the part of the British—*Davidson*, 3065. To carry on, the Hong monopoly must be destroyed—*Davidson*, 3072. Would not cause the least interruption or danger to business; how tea would then be supplied—*Rickards*, 3499, p. 281; *Deans*, 3561, p. 239.

Should the trade be interrupted in consequence of, tea might be procured from Siam by means of junks, but perhaps not sufficient for a large market—*Coffin*, 1881; *Deans*, 3561, p. 239. Might perhaps be still procured at Sincapore—*Hutchinson*, 2707. The English have stronger means of controlling the Chinese, in regard to the trade, than the Chinese have in regard to the English—*Rickards*, 3498, p. 281; *Deans*, 3540, p. 237. Would be very beneficial to England to have a free trade with China and Java—*Everett*, 2922; *Bates*, 3397; *Deans*, 3544, p. 237; *Rickards*, 3482, p. 278; 3504, p. 282; 3521, p. 284; 3797, p. 317; 3816, p. 319; *Bates*, 3984, p. 332; *Maxfield*, 4748; *Kennedy*, 5034. American free trade with China has caused bankruptcy to a very considerable extent —*Davis*, 394.

No difficulties have occurred on account of free trade between India and Canton—*Aken*, 1988. Free traders would undersell the Company in the European markets—*Aken*, 2141, 2167, 2175. Would be considerably enlarged, drawing inferences from its effects at Calcutta—*Aken*, 2180. Chinese think that if all their ports were thrown open, it would be a great advantage to them—*Aken*, 2208. Chinese Government itself prevents free trade, by opening only one port—*Aken*, 2194. The Cochin Chinese will not allow free trade—*Aken*, 2194. Would be a great benefit to the nations of British India and to the United Kingdom—*Aken*, 2220. Could only be established by a treaty of commerce founded on mutual rights, and could be brought about by this country by vigorous conduct; the power should be exercised by the King, not the Company—*Davidson*, 3065.

The opening the trade with China would cause over-trading in the first instance; and the sale of British manufactures in China would be considerably increased by—*Bates*, 3397. Would not increase the exportation of bullion from this country; the trade from India would enable merchants to make returns—*Deans*, 3645, p. 244; *Rickards*, 3503, p. 282; *Stewart*, 3932, p. 328. Would be a great benefit to the Cape of Good Hope—*Borradaile*, 4069; *Macdonald*, 4090. Would cause increased consumption of British manufactures—*Aken*, 2146. And many articles would then be sent to China which the Company never think of—*Aken*, 2180. Would ultimately greatly increase the consumption of British manufactures—*Hutchinson*, 2686. Would increase trade in, to a very considerable extent—*Everett*, 2852. Would cause a great export of British manufactures to China—*Bates*, 3397, 3449, p. 231; *Deans*, 3547, p. 237.

Consumption of British manufactures would be increased by, but would take time—*Deans*, 3644, p. 244. If freely admitted into the trade, would

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cause increase of consumption of manufactures—*Rickards*, 3810, p. 318. Would extend the intercourse between this country and the East materially—*Rickards*, 3494, p. 280. Would not increase consumption of British manufactures—*Marjoribanks*, 180. Would diminish consumption of manufactures in China—*Davis*, 387. As may be inferred from the state of the American trade—*Davis*, 507, 510, 539, 1442. Charges on tea would be much less under a system of—*Aken*, 2095. Free traders could supply it cheaper—*Aken*, 2141, 2167. Under a system of, the price of tea would be less than two-thirds the price it now bears—*Deans*, 3584, p. 240.

Whether a free trade could furnish tea cheaper than the Company would depend on the effect of an open trade upon prices at Canton—*Melvill*, 4905. Tea would be cheaper on account of the small duties levied on Chinese shipping—*Deans*, 3571, p. 240. Would enable merchants to make returns—*Deans*, 3645, p. 244; *Rickards*, 3503, p. 282; *Stewart*, 3932, p. 328. Beneficial effects of, in enabling merchants to make returns from India—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 279; 3505, p. 282. If the trade to China were perfectly open, no difficulty would be experienced in making remittances from India—*Stewart*, 3879, p. 325; 3932, p. 338. Would destroy the present mode of remittance for the territorial charges of India, which must then be made up in some other way—*Melvill*, 4338, 4898. Would destroy the present mode of remittance by way of China for the territorial charges of India (about £4,000,000. annually), which must then be transferred in some other way through trade, although it is wholly distinct from commercial returns—*Melvill*, 4338. 4898. Would be prejudicial to the Americans, who could not compete with British shippers—*Brown*, 1014; *Bates*, 3404; *Masterson*, 3641, p. 294; *Rickards*, 3522, p. 284. Who would then supply Holland with tea—*Masterson*, 3574, p. 290.

12. French Trade.—The French, of late years, have sent one or two small ships annually to China—*Marjoribanks*, 266.

13. Portuguese.—The Portuguese trade is confined to Macao, whither their tea is brought from Canton; it is very limited—*Marjoribanks*, 864.

14. Privilege Trade.—The officers of the Company's ships sell their investments to the Hong merchants—*Aken*, 2055. But sometimes to outside dealers—*Aken*, 2056. Captain of a Company's 1200-ton ship is allowed 56 tons of freight—*Alsager*, 2281. And about 47 among the inferior officers, at prices varying from £20. to £40. a ton—*Alsager*, 2286. Privileged tea often consists of that rejected by the Company and is generally a grade lower—*Alsager*, 2299. Sells for less, and the officers are glad to realise a ten-per-cent. profit—*Alsager*, 2304. Notwithstanding they have a great portion of freight for nothing—*Alsager*, 2316. On a Bombay voyage the freight-allowance is seldom profitable—*Alsager*, 2329. Tonnage of the privilege trade, £40. a ton—*Pope*, p. 255.

15. Russian.—The Russians are excluded from Canton—*Marjoribanks*, 263; *Davis*, 1308. Tariff too heavy on British manufactures to attempt the Chinese market through that country—*Walford*, 4779. Formerly there was a large sale of British manufactures through Russia for the China market, which has been put a stop to by the tariff, which, while it imposes excluding duties on British manufactures, allows Prussian goods

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to pass at a low duty—*Dixon*, 2994. Russian manufacturers engaged in the China trade have not been successful—*Dixon*, 3024. 700,000 pouds, or 28,000,000 lbs. of tea annually imported at Kiachta and two other places, by Russia; the great mass of the nation use it; it is in all respects superior to that used in England, France, and Germany; the yearly value of importations and exportations at Kiachta is 150,000,000 of paper roubles of about 10½d. each; any Russian may engage in it by paying the corporation tax (droits des guildes); broad cloths, velvets, polemites, furs, Italian coral, leather, are amongst the articles disposed of by them to the Chinese—*Crawfurd*, 3713, p. 306.

16. Spanish Trade.—The Spaniards still enjoy the right of trade to Amoy, but it is almost a nominal privilege—*Marjoribanks*, 170; *Davis*, 389; *Mackie*, 4490. Would not, it is supposed, be admitted there now —*Davis*, 1310, 4490.

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BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

1. TRADE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO CHINA IN.
2. PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE ABOLITION OF THE COMPANY'S CHARTER ON.
3. TRADE IN, BY THE AMERICANS.
4. NETHERLANDS' COMPANY.

1. TRADE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO CHINA IN.—Consumption of, in China, encouraged in every way by the Company's servants—*Marjoribanks*, 182. Shipments of, to China, by the Company, diminished since 1810—*Marjoribanks*, 815. Gradually decreased—*Dixon*, 2991. Not in cloths, but in long ells—*Walford*, 4817. Price of, in China, much lower, on account of the American importations—*Davis*, 505, 1245, 1458. Principal falling off has been in articles made of British wool—*Melvill*, 5128. The consumption of China kept under by their being only admitted to one port—*Hutchinson*, 2819. Are not much used in the north, where most wanted, on account of the trade being confined to a southern port—*Marjoribanks*, 183, 358; *Davis*, 1351. Use of, prevented in China, on account of the high duty (*e. g.* on woollens 12d. to 16d. per yard; on raw cotton 6s. per cwt.), and the distance (1200 miles) from the port of unloading to the interior, and the usages of the people, which prescribe articles of home manufacture on public occasions—*Davis*, 388, 1457.

Obtain sale as far as the means of carriage will allow; much wanted in the north—*Hutchinson*, 2805. Much consumed by the Javanese—*Deans*, 3544, 3546, p. 238. Subject to heavy internal duties, as well as at the port of discharge—*Davis*, 470-476. And their passage into the interior impeded for want of means of communication—*Davis*, 1357. Have been attempted to be introduced through Russia to China, but failed—*Walford*, 4776-4779. Company have frequently lost money by their imports of, into China—*Marjoribanks*, 180. Has for some time been a losing trade —*Marjoribanks*, 298,299; *Brown*, 905.

Amount of, imported by the Company to China, £800,000.; by the Americans, 800,000 dollars; the Company have submitted to losses on account of the clamour raised in this country—*Davis*, 387. Has been a losing trade for a considerable time—*Davis*, 502-504, 1438-1440. Shipment of, to India, the worst mode of providing funds for the purchase of teas—*Melvill*, 4326-4327. American houses have shipped, through one house in England, manufactures to Canton to the amount of £744,257. 8s. 6d. in nine years—*Brown*, 899. But it has been latterly a losing trade —*Brown*, 905. Shipment of, persevered in by the Company out of anxiety for the welfare of—*Marjoribanks*, 182. Out of deference to public opinion—*Davis*, 507-509. From a feeling of moral obligation, and considered to be expected of them—*Melvill*, 4327. Have felt themselves obliged to protect the trade in —*Melvill*, 5128. Have made frequent experiments, with a desire to promote the sale of—*Walford*, 4765.

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The Company formerly bartered with the Hong for teas; practice discontinued—*Marjoribanks*, 342. The Company generally pay a part in merchandise—*Coffin*, 1816. Are generally sold in tales—*Davis*, 567. The Company's business at Canton is divided into 21 shares, which is apportioned differently amongst the different Hong merchants; the quantity of teas supplied by them on contract is in proportion to those shares—*Marjoribanks*, 610. When marked with the Company's mark, goods will pass unexamined all over China—*Marjoribanks*, 206. Company's mark on a bale of, is a passport from one end of China to the other—*Davis*, 391. Without the Company's mark, would not be received without examination and measurement—*Marjoribanks*, 207. Would not have the same passport without the Company's mark—*Davis*, 392. Shipments of, to China, by no means generally profitable—*Alsager*, 2307; *Maxwell*, 3685, p. 245. Demand for, by the Chinese, is on a very small scale—*Alsager*, 2469. The late investments to China have been more profitable than for some years, which profit is attributable to the great fall in prices here—*Melvill*, 5126, 5128.

2. Probable Effect of the Abolition of the Company's Charter on.—Consumption of, rapidly increased with free trade in India—*Kennedy*, 5016. And further facilities might be advantageously given to their introduction—*Kennedy*, 5029. Great consumption of, would follow a system of free trade with China—*Aken*, 2146. And many articles of, would then find a market, which are now never shipped—*Aken*, 2180. A free trade with China would ultimately increase the consumption of—*Hutchinson*, 2686. Free trade would cause a considerable increase in the consumption of—*Everett*, 2852. Free trade would cause a great export of, to China—*Bates*, 3449, p. 231; 3984, p. 332; *Deans*, 3547, p. 257. The consumption of, would be increased by free trade, but would take time—*Deans*, 3644, p. 244. British could carry cheaper than other nations, if freely admitted into the trade—*Rickards*, 3810, p. 318.

The Company's servants use every endeavour to increase the consumption of—*Marjoribanks*, 182; *Davis*, 508. Consumption of, would be diminished by a free trade—*Davis*, 387. The American trade in, has fallen off—*Davis*, 507, 510, 539, 1442. At present, not exclusively furnished by the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 629, 822. The Company's officers are allowed to trade in—*Marjoribanks*, 632; *Aken*, 2185. Principal consumption of, confined to the neighbourhood of Canton—*Davis*, 544. Trade to India in, must have been profitable, from the enormous increase of shipments since 1813—*Rickards*, 3820, p. 319. Beneficial to India, although the native weavers, who are at the same time cultivators of the soil, might be thrown out of employment; they might then attend wholly to raising raw produce—*Rickards*, 3827, p. 320. The Chinese are always in want of—*Rickards*, 3840, p. 321. An entrepôt for, in the Archipelago, would greatly contribute to an increased consumption of, in China—*Deans*, 3648, p. 244. Are largely consumed in Siam—*Crawfurd*, 3763, p. 312.

3. Trade in, by the Americans.—British manufactures shipped by the Americans are as good, and are bought upon equally favorable terms, as the Company's investments—*Brown*, 978. The American trade reduced the price of, in China—*Davis*, 1245. Americans carry them now in larger and larger quantities—*Rickards*, 5329. Abstracts of shipments

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from 1818 to 1829, of manufactures shipped by one agent, on account of American houses, for the China market, shewing the value of each article shipped (see p. 21)—*Everett*, 2842. Which, in the course of 11 years, amounted to £762,118. 4s. 6d.—*Everett*, 2846.

4. NETHERLANDS' COMPANY.—The Netherlands' Company export only Belgian manufactures—*Masterson*, 3569, p. 290. And would carry on a better trade if, like the Americans, they exported British—*Masterson*, 3573, p. 290.

WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

1. MODE OF PURCHASING BY THE COMPANY.
2. REJECTED BY THE COMPANY.
3. SALE OF, IN CHINA.
4. CONSUMPTION OF, IN CHINA.

1. MODE OF PURCHASING BY THE COMPANY.—Purchased for the China market by the Company, by contract—*Dixon*, 2944. Not an advantageous mode of dealing—*Dixon*, 2945. Purchased by the Company by tenders from agents; supplied by this method cheaper than in any other way—*Walford*, 4769. The Company buy by public tender and contract; this mode disadvantageous to them; many houses deterred from offering for, in consequence of rejections and fines; Company accept the lowest tenders for—*Dixon*, 3100. Object of the Company's conditions for, is to secure a perfect investment of—*Dixon*, 3148. The strictness of these conditions gives the Company good credit in China—*Walford*, 4780, 4781. Company's form of contract for, necessary for the protection of their interests—*Ireland*, 4847-4859.

The Company sometimes take goods at an abatement of price, when not according to contract—*Dixon*, 3119; *Ireland*, 4852. Company purchase cheaper than others—*Walford*, 4773. Economical in their arrangements for purchasing woollen cloths—*Walford*, 4793. Manufacturers of, would rather sell to the Company than to private merchants—*Walford*, 4834. Company purchase, under an open competition, at the lowest price—*Ireland*, 4867. Could always be sold 3 per cent. cheaper than the Company's contract prices—*Dixon*, 3173. They buy all the different kinds of cloth, viz. superfine or Spanish stripes, white and striped list cloths, medley cloths and kerseymeres—*Dixon*, 2934. Formerly stouter cloths were purchased by Russians, and now are sent by the Americans—*Dixon*, 2935, 2938.

2. REJECTED BY THE COMPANY.—Woollens rejected by the Company often sent to China by private houses—*Alsager*, 2254-2260; *Everett*, 2875. A considerable quantity of rejected goods purchased by the private trade—*Dixon*, 2950, 3129. Sometimes, but not often—*Bates*, 3386. Americans frequently buy the rejected cloths—*Walford*, 4754; *Ireland*, 4853. Are made up in packages similar to the Company's, to pass as theirs in China—*Alsager*, 2247, 2253, 2261, 2266. When marked with the Company's mark, goods will pass unexamined all over China—*Marjoribanks*, 206. Company's mark a passport from one end of China to the other—*Davis*, 391. Goods without the Company's mark would not

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be received without examination and measurement—*Marjoribanks*, 207. Would not have the same passport without the Company's mark—*Davis*, 392.

3. Sale of, in China.—Formerly bartered with the Hong by the Company for teas; practice discontinued—*Marjoribanks*, 342. Are generally sold in tales to the Hong—*Davis*, 560. The Company's business is divided into 21 shares, which is apportioned differently amongst the different Hong merchants; the quantity of teas supplied by them upon contract is in proportion to those shares; Hong compelled to take woollens—*Marjoribanks*, 610-624. Prices of teas and woollens are fixed separately, and have no reference to each other—*Marjoribanks*, 642. Hong merchants sustain loss by the purchase of; but make it up by the profit on tea—*Marjoribanks*, 205, 362; *Davis*, 408, 508. Company purchase tea of each of the Hong in proportion as he takes woollens—*Davis*, 574; *Marjoribanks*, 616. Hong merchants are obliged to purchase at a price unprofitable to them—*Rickards*, 3799, p. 317. Hong merchants oblige those who bring the tea to take woollens in part payment—*Marjoribanks*, 205; *Davis*, 342.

Company have frequently lost money by their imports into China from England—*Marjoribanks*, 180. Has for some time been a losing trade—*Marjoribanks*, 298-299. No individuals would submit to the losses incurred by the Company—*Davis*, 387. Has been a losing trade for some time—*Davis*, 1438-1440. Investments of, have not been successful—*Maxwell*, 3679, p. 245. Company have continued to trade in, out of anxiety for the welfare of British manufactures—*Marjoribanks*, 182; and out of deference to public opinion—*Davis*, 507-509. Have felt themselves obliged particularly to protect the consumption of articles made of British wool—*Melvill*, 5128. Quantity of, imported by the Company at China, considerably diminished since 1810—*Marjoribanks*, 815. Gradually decreased—*Dixon*, 2991. Perhaps not much falling off in cloths; but considerable in long ells—*Walford*, 4817. No material decrease in quantity, although the value is less—*Melvill*, 5123. Principal decrease has been in articles made of British wool—*Melvill*, 5128.

The coarsest description of cloth, if dyed a proper colour, would be best for the Chinese market—*Dixon*, 2936. The Americans obtain their woollens as cheap as the Company—*Dixon*, 2940. The exportation of British woollens in American bottoms, for the Canton market, commenced in 1817; in 1818-19, 4957 pieces were imported thus into Canton, and in 1826-27, 27,176 pieces—*Dixon*, 2982. The trade in, is increasing—*Dixon*, 2989. The exportation of, by the Company, is decreasing—*Dixon*, 2991. Trade in, through Russia, has been stopped by the tariff, which imposes a high duty on British woollens, of 6s. to 7s. per yard, and allows Prussian manufactures to pass at less than half that amount—*Dixon*, 2997-2999. British manufactures could not be entered into competition with, in China, by continental woollens—*Dixon*, 3019. Russian manufacturers, engaged in the China trade, have not been successful—*Dixon*, 3024. Lately, British woollens have found their way all over the continent, from the improvement in their manufacture at Leeds—*Dixon*, 3003. Consoo charges (made by the Hong,) are not levied on British woollens—*Marjoribanks*, 205. The Hanse towns have lately appointed a consul at Canton, to open a market for the consumption of continental woollens—*Dixon*, 3001.

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4. CONSUMPTION OF, IN CHINA.—Much worn by the Chinese in the winter—*Marjoribanks*, 878. All Chinese that can afford it wear woollens—*Coffin*, 1701. Could be disposed of along the whole coast of China—*Mackie*, 4470. Are not much used in the north, where most wanted, on account of the trade being confined to a southern port—*Marjoribanks*, 183. Demand for, would be much increased, if the use of, could be introduced into the north of China—*Marjoribanks*, 358.

Use of, prevented in China, on account of the high duty, (of 12d. to 16d. per yard on woollens, and about 6s. per cwt. on raw cotton,) and the distance from the port of unloading to the interior; and to the customs, which prescribe the use of their home manufactures on public occasions—*Davis*, 388. Not much consumed in China, from want of access to the northern districts—*Davis*, 1451. They obtain a sale as far as the cost of carriage will allow, and are much wanted in the north—*Hutchinson*, 2805. Are subject to heavy internal duties, as well as at the port of discharge—*Davis*, 470-476. And their passage into the interior impeded from want of means of communication—*Davis*, 1357. Have been attempted to be introduced through Russia to China, but failed, in consequence of the preference given by Russia to Prussian manufactures—*Walford*, 4776-4779.

Price of, sent out to China, has been reduced one half—*Marjoribanks*, 302, 813. Late consignments likely to realise a profit—*Davis*, 1242-1244. From the very great fall in the invoice cost—*Davis*, 1437. Late shipments of, likely to pay well—*Melvill*, 5124.

A statement, showing the value of *Long Cloths*, *Camlets*, and *Broad Cloths*, at different periods, compared with 1820:—

	Cotton Long Cloths.	Camlets.	Broad Cloths, suitable for the China trade.
In 1821, were	2½ to 5 ℔ ct. less	were 5 ℔ ct. less	were 5 to 7½ ℔ ct. less
1822	„ 5 „ 7½ „	„ 10 „	„ 7½ „ 10 „
1823	„ 10 „ 15 „	„ 12½ to 15 „	„ — „ 10 „
1824	„ 20 „ 25 „	„ 15 „ 20 „	„ 12½ „ 15 „
1825	„ 12½ „ 15 „	„ 10 „ 12½ „	„ 5 „ 10 „
1826	„ 30 „ 35 „	„ 17½ „ 20 „	„ 35 „ 40 „
1827	„ 35 „ 40 „	„ 25 „ 30 „	„ 40 „ 42 „
1828	„ 40 „ 45 „	„ 30 „ 33 „	„ 42 „ 45 „
1829	„ 45 „ 50 „	„ 37½ „ 40 „	„ 45 „ 47 „
1830	„ 47½ „ 50 „	„ 42 „ 45 „	„ 45 „ 50 „

It appears, from the above, that nearly double the quantity of goods may be bought, at the present prices, for the sum paid in 1820; Long ells are 55 per cent. lower than in 1820—*Everett*, 2849.

Account of the value of foreign and domestic woollens, cottons, and metals, exported from the United States in the years 1827 and 1828, printed by order of Congress:—

	1827.		1828.	
	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.
Woollens	19,264	...	7,210	...
Cottons, white and coloured	76,274	9,388	304,789	14,981
Cotton twist	...	...	3,574	...
Iron in pigs, bars and bolts	3,398	4,250	14,885	...
Copper in pigs and sheets	4,114	...	11,819	...
Tin plates	3,570	...	2,056	...
Lead	178,131	...	69,051	..
Dollars...	284,751	13,638	313,384	14,981

Everett, 2864.

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Quantity of British woollens imported into Canton by the East India Company:—

	PIECES.
Woollens, from 1811 to 1819	1,821,389
Do. „ 1820 to 1828	1,584,450
Decrease in 9 years	236,939
Broad Cloths, from 1811 to 1819	71,356
Do. „ 1820 to 1828	124,611
Increase in 9 years	53,255
Long Ells, from 1811 to 1819	1,511,288
Do. „ 1820 to 1828	1,248,420
Decrease in 9 years	262,868
Worleys, from 1811 to 1819	36,960
Do. „ 1820 to 1828	62,000
Increase in 9 years	25,040
Camlets, from 1811 to 1819	160,140
Do. „ 1820 to 1828	120,170
Decrease in 9 years	39,970

Dixon, 2993.

Quantity of British woollens imported into Canton by the Americans:

	1818-19.	1824-5.	1825-6.	1826-7.
	PIECES.	PIECES.	PIECES.	PIECES.
Broad Cloths	769	10,257	12,067	14,064
Camlets	4,188	4,338	4,290	3,272
Long Ells	...	7,842	10,620	8,040
Bombazets	...	672	...	1,800
	4,957	23,159	26,977	27,176

In 1826-7.....27,176 pieces.
„ 1818-19 ... 4,957 „
Increase ...22,219 „

Dixon, 2993.

The consumption of British woollens in China has, however, increased, on average of the three last years (1825-6 to 1827-8), as compared with the 5 or 11 previous years—*Dixon*, 3197. Quantity of, exported to the four open ports of India by free traders, exceeds that of the Company to the whole of India and China, in 1828, by 50 per cent.—*Dixon*, 3095. English woollens superior to German—*Maxwell*, 3681, p. 245. Woollens would always sell well on the China coast—*Mackie*, 4470. English blankets are now generally purchased by every one, in China, that can afford to buy them—*Mackie*, 4539. English, would speedily supersede the use of native cloths—*Mackie*, 4533.

COTTON.

The Company, having no active circulating capital of their own, are obliged to be supplied with funds for the purchase of their teas in China, from their Indian revenue, (one half the gross produce of the soil being taken as a land tax,) a large portion of which revenue is taken in cotton; they also take the other half, at a price fixed by the Company's servants, and often below what they could get from private merchants—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 278. Although the Company lose by it, they nevertheless realize the tale at a lower rate than they could by bills—*Melvill*, 5114. The Company's revenue in Bombay, is principally collected in—*Rickards*, 3519, p. 283. When the Company purchased, in 1821, at twenty-five rupees per maund, private merchants could procure it at fifteen rupees—*Rickards*, 3520, p. 283. Trade in, to China, has not been profitable of late years, except as freight to ships, whereby the tale in China is realized at a lower rate

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—*Melvill*, 5114-5118. Is a less profitable remittance to China than that of bills—*Melvill*, 4322. Sold by the Company to their officers—*Lloyd*, 4133. The Company place the tale in China, at 6s. 4d., their officers at 6s. 1d., and the free trade, by bills, at 5s. 7d.—*Lloyd*, 4137-4149. Trade in, to China, by private merchants, formerly profitable—*Hutchinson*, 2666. Considerably less profitable than formerly—*Davidson*, 3081; *Hutchinson*, 2794. Is the chief raw material exported from India, and sold by the Company in China—*Marjoribanks*, 184. Considerable quantity of, grown in China—*Marjoribanks*, 253. Where a much greater quantity is grown than formerly—*Hutchinson*, 2794.

Cotton yarns have lately been attempted to be introduced into China, with some prospect of success—*Brown*, 1007. White cotton goods, manufactured in the United States, are shipped in considerable quantities to China—*Coffin*, 1868. Cotton, at Bengal, is purchased for the Company in the market, through their commercial residents—*Lloyd*, 4154. One spinner by machinery, in Britain, will produce yarn at one-fourth the price that it costs for the same quantity of workmanship in India, supposing the wages of the former to be 1s. 8d. and of the latter 2d. per day—*Kennedy*, 4992.

Comparison of the cost of labour in producing yarns in Britain and India, for one pound weight, from No. 40 to 250, and likewise of the value of the labour and material combined.

No.	Hanks spun per day in both per spindle.	British.						Indian.					
		Cotton.		Labour.		Cost.		Cotton.	Labour.		Cost.		
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
40	2,00	1	6	1	0	2	6	3	3	4	3	7
60	1,75	2	0	1	6	3	6	3½	5	8½	6	0
80	1,50	2	2	2	2	4	4	4½	8	10½	9	3
100	1,40	2	4	2	10	5	2	5	11	11	12	4
120	1,25	2	6	3	6	6	0	5	16	0	16	5
150	1,00	2	10	6	6	9	4	6	25	0	25	6
200	0,75	3	4	16	8	20	0	6	44	7	45	1
250	0,50	4	0	31	0	35	0	8	83	4	84	0

Kennedy, 4992.

Comparative prices of English and Indian Cotton Yarns, in the years 1812 and 1830, per thread of one mile, equal to about two hanks of yarn.

No.	English Prices. 1812.	1830.	Indian Prices. 1812 and 1830.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*
40	1⅓	0⅞	2⅛
60	1⅞	0¼	2⅜
80	1 5/16	0⅝	2¾
100	1¼	0 3/16	3
120	1 3/16	0 3/16	3¼
150	1½	1	4 1/16
200	2⅜	1⅛	5⅛
250	3¼	2⅜	8

Kennedy, 4997.

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There has been little or no improvement in the Cotton exported from India since 1812—*Kennedy*, 5005. Many orders are now executing in Manchester, from Chinese patterns, for the China market—*Kennedy*, 5041. India Cotton susceptible of improvement; Egyptian and other cotton competes with it—*Melvill*, 5175. Account of cottons and cotton twists exported from the United States, in 1827 and 1828 (see p. 37)—*Everett*, 2864.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Tea is the only article exported by the Company from China—*Marjoribanks*, 746. The Company have extended their trade in tea very much—*Marjoribanks*, 546. The difference in value between the imports into, and the tea exported from China, by the Company, is made up by drawing annually about 2,000,000 dollars on their Bengal treasury—*Marjoribanks*, 349, 754. In 1827-28 the imports of the Company into China were 4,500,000, and the exports thence 7,800,000 dollars—*Marjoribanks*, 754. A large contraband exportation of silver, to the extent of 6,094,000 tales, made by the private trade—*Marjoribanks*, 762. The export from England to China is greatly affected by the Company being obliged to remit £4,000,000 annually—*Melvill*, 4338, 4892. Estimate of American exports and imports at Canton (see p. 21)—*Marjoribanks*, 197. Exports and imports of the Americans to Canton, about 6,500,000 dollars each way—*Davis*, 1459.

Shipments, from 1818 to 1829, of manufactures shipped by an agent on account of American houses for the China market (see p. 21)—*Everett*, 2842. Value of long cloths, camlets and broad cloths, at different periods, compared with 1820 (see p. 37)—*Everett*, 2849. Value of foreign and domestic woollens, &c. exported from the United States in 1827 and 1828 (see p. 37)—*Everett*, 2864.

Value of American imports and exports to and from China.

	Exports from China.	Imports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1820-21	4,000,000	4,000,000
1826-27	4,300,000	4,200,000

Bates, 3219.

The exports from Java to China in 1825 (which was one of the worst years of the trade) exceeded 2,700,000 guilders or £225,000; including £54,000 in specie, £40,000 in birds' nests, £4,250 of Netherlands' woollens, also pepper, betel-nut, ratans, tripang (a sea slug), &c.—*Deans*, 3514-16, p. 235. Imports into Batavia from China were £75,000, of which £7,800 were teas—*Deans*, 3519, p. 236.

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Account of the trade (total import and export) of the Americans and of the Company with China, for six years ending 1826-27.

	American Trade.	East India Company's Trade.
1821-22	£3,306,004	£2,678,422
1822-23	3,436,960	2,630,002
1823-24	2,597,893	2,805,428
1824-25	3,783,686	2,500,898
1825-26	3,576,862	2,538,932
1826-27	1,778,293	3,029,144
	£18,479,698	£16,182,826
Average ...	3,079,949	2,697,137

Difference ... . £382,812.

Papers relating to India and China, printed 4th June, 1829, *No.* 20 *and* 25, *Maxwell*, 3764, p. 249.

Imports and Exports, at Sincapore, 1826-27 and 1827-28.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1826-27.	1827-28.	1826-27.	1827-28.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Calcutta	1,953,120¼	2,316,466½	2,039,761½	1,631,349¼
Madras	403,001¼	414,697¾	278,928½	1,138,099
Bombay	255,700⅜	376,889⅜	526,188¼	188,012
England	2,835,477	1,920,126¼	2,115,118	2,789,513⅜
Foreign Europe	—	541,673	574,457½	272,230¼
America	369,959	—	—	—
China	1,513,555	1,792,674¼	2,464,815	1,519,897
Prince of Wales Island	672,523	883,015¼	—	—
Malacca.....	306,438⅜	278,627¼	438,356¼	480,556
Penang	—	—	369,777¼	646,122
Java	1,178,675¼	2,284,637¼	826,965¼	1,026,379
Mauritius	82,122½	155,951	59,900½	119,122¾
Ceylon	10,525	19,355½	—	—
Siam	461,006¼	275,819¾	341,333¼	457,713¼
Cochin China	322,790¾	108,449¼	289,856¼	85,576
Acheen	100,932¾	2,896½	26,219¾	—
Other native Ports ..	3,153,958¾	3,514,720¼	3,531,384	3,517,438½
Sicca Rupees..	13,619,786	14,885,999¼	13,883,062	13,872,010

Increase of Imports..... 1,266,213¼ Sicca Rupees.
Decrease of Exports .... 11,052 ditto.

Crawfurd, 3730, p. 309.

Profit and loss on exports from England to India in each year, from 1814-15 to 1828-29, (see REVENUES)—*Melvill*, 5875. Profit or loss in each year from 1818-19 to 1827-28, (see REVENUES)—*Appendix*, p. 92. Profit or loss from England to China from 1818-19 to 1827-28, (see REVENUES)—*Appendix*, p. 94.

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OPIUM.

A considerable contraband trade in, is carried on from the islands at the mouth of the Canton river—*Marjoribanks*, 174. By the Americans —*Coffin*, 1790-1796. All that is sold in China belongs originally to the Company—*Davis*, 443; *Aken*, 2012. The annual importation of, into China, is 10,000,000 dollars—*Davis*, 482; *Marjoribanks*, 290. Principally purchased at the Company's sales—*Marjoribanks*, 340. Chinese must be aware that it is shipped under the Company's license—*Davis*, 444. Is easily smuggled when in the Chinese river—*Aken*, 1991-2004; *Davidson*, 2576. Is smuggled both by Americans and country ships—*Davis*, 428. And is carried on openly—*Mackie*, 4441. At Amoy the price of, is higher than at Canton—*Mackie*, 4448. Is smuggled more by the English than by the Americans—*Coffin*, 1900.

Great quantities of, are sent from India to China—*Melvill*, 4965. All of it is bought at the Company's sales in India—*Bates*, 3356. Principally bearing the Company's mark; there is some from the Portuguese territories—*Maxwell*, 3742, p. 249; 3744, p. 249. The Chinese Government too weak to prevent the trade in—*Davis*, 550, 551. Frequently issued, in vain, edicts to prevent it—*Marjoribanks*, 715-719. Trade in opium connived at, by the under Chinese authorities—*Marjoribanks*, 174, 713, 714; *Aken*, 2001; *Davidson*, 2525, 2526, 2533, 2534. Easily managed, by paying an established fee to the Mandarins—*Davidson*, 2576. Is connived at by the Government—*Rickards*, 3795, p. 317. The country trade (i. e. that between India and China) is greatly increased by the enormous consumption of, in China—*Marjoribanks*, 225; *Davidson*, 2552. The Company are interested in this illicit trade as regards their Indian revenue—*Marjoribanks*, 291. The Company's servants are not allowed to deal in—*Marjoribanks*, 706-709; *Davidson*, 2516.

Purchases of, in India, avowedly for the Chinese market, with the connivance of government; sold in China with the Company's mark—*Aken*, 2020-2027. Turkish opium, which is of late introduction, is fast superseding the use of Bengal opium in the China market, on account of its cheapness—*Aken*, 2014. 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 dollars annually paid by the Chinese for—*Marjoribanks*, 224, 225. A great quantity of, smuggled, principally by British country ships—*Marjoribanks*, 339. Both by the Americans and country trade—*Davis*, 428; *Coffin*, 1795,1796,1899,1900; *Bates*, 3357, 3358. But not by the Company's ships—*Bates*, 3359. The consumption of opium is so great, that the Chinese cannot make returns in tea and other merchandise for all they take, and therefore they export specie from Canton to India to the extent, in 1827-28, of 5 to 6,000,000 Spanish dollars—*Melvill*, 5148. The prices of, always given in the Canton Register, a public newspaper—*Marjoribanks*, 708

It is used in all parts of China; and the consumption of it is rapidly increasing; the importation of opium annually, has been 13,000 to 14,000 chests; is even used in the imperial Palace at Pekin—*Marjoribanks*, 721. Is sometimes shipped from Turkey—*Marjoribanks*, 732. The consumption of, is rapidly increasing, and cannot be dispensed with by those who are habituated to it—*Deans*, 3540, p. 237.

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Statement of the consumption and value of Indian Opium in China.

	Patna and Benares.		Malwah.		Total.	
	Chests.	Value.	Chests.	Value.	Chests.	Value.
		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1818-19	3050	3,050,000	1530	1,109,250	4580	4,159,250
1819-20	2970	3,667,950	1630	1,915,250	4600	5,583,200
1820-21	3050	5,795,000	1720	2,605,800	4770	8,400,800
1821-22	2910	6,038,250	1718	2,276,350	4628	8,314,600
1822-23	1822	2,828,930	4000	5,160,000	5822	7,988,930
1823-24	2910	4,656,000	4172	3,859,100	7082	8,515,100
1824-25	2655	3,119,625	6000	4,500,000	8655	7,619,625
1825-26	3442	3,141,755	6179	4,466,450	9621	7,608,205
1826-27	3661	3,668,565	6308	5,941,520	9969	9,610,085
1827-28	5114	5,105,073	4361	5,251,760	9475	10,356,833

Marjoribanks, 730.

2,000,000 lbs. weight of opium, exceeding £2,500,000 sterling, are annually imported into China—*Deans*, 3542, p. 237. Opium is indispensable to the Chinese, and would be imported in spite of prohibition—*Rickards*, 3794, p. 316.

Rate per Cent. at which the revenue of Customs upon opium was collected from 1809-10 to 1827-28:—

1809-10...3.796	1814-15...2.865	1819-20...4.537	1824-25... 4.424
1810-11...3.616	1815-16...3.268	1820-21...2.808	1825-26...10.365
1811-12 ..3.624	1816-17...4.458	1821-22...4.020	1826-27... 6.475
1812-13...4.314	1817-18...3.764	1822-23...2.983	1827-28... 4.940
1813-14...3.488	1818-19...3.507	1823-24...4.195	

Appendix, p. 84.

SHIPPING.

1. MEASUREMENT FOR DUTIES.
2. BRITISH.
3. COUNTRY, (INDIA.)
4. CHINESE.
5. EAST INDIA COMPANY.
6. FOREIGN.

1. Measurement for Duties.—The Chinese measure the vessels from the centre of the mizenmast to the centre of the foremast, and they take the extreme breadth close behind the mainmast, and multiply them together, and divide the product by ten to give the measurement; and nearly all charges are made in proportion to this measurement—*Aken*, 1941. The total amount of duties on a vessel at Canton, including Cumshaw and Compradore duties, is 9000 dollars—*Aken*, 1951. The Chinese method of measuring shipping for the purpose of charging duty, is very favourable to large ships—*Alsager*, 2485; *Maxfield*, 4638.

2. British.—Excluded from carrying on any trade between China and foreign Europe—*Hutchinson*, 2668. The Americans are likely to supersede British bottoms in the carrying trade—*Cartwright*, 1500, 1501. Would be employed but for the restrictions—*Coffin*, 1783. A Prussian merchant offered to freight a British ship from Canton to Hamburg, but the Company's supercargoes refused permission—*Aken*, 2043-2049. The Americans engross a trade from Nootka Sound and Cook's Inlet to Canton,

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with furs and fine oil, from which the British are excluded by the Company—*Aken*, 2153, 2154. Foreign ships employed by necessity, merchants not being able to avail themselves of British tonnage restricted from the trade—*Deans*, 3531, p. 236; 3535, p. 237. The crews of, in Canton, are managed by a local police, which could not exist under a system of free trade—*Davis*, 400. Could not sail so cheaply as American, from the great cost of them, and the high price of provisions—*Bates*, 3330. Might be employed in the trade from Buenos Ayres to Canton, if it were lawful; and they could be procured for £8. to £10. a ton—*Cartwright*, 1500, 1546. English shipping could be sent to sea cheaper, if allowed to victual from the Continent, or from bonded warehouses—*Bates*, 3338. Necessity compels traders to employ any kind of vessels at Canton, although they would gladly avail themselves of the unemployed British shipping lying there—*Deans*, 3529-3531, p. 236. 12,000 tons of, annually return from China to Sincapore, in ballast—*Maxwell*, 3812, p. 252. Vessels of 600 tons are the best for the China trade, and will carry as much cargo, in comparison, as 1200-ton ships, and deliver it in as good condition—*Pope*, 3868, p. 255.

3. Country (India).—Are allowed to trade with China by licenses granted by the local governments—*Davis*, 405, 406. The Company grant licenses to, to carry teas for consumption to ports in Asia, and to New South Wales—*Marjoribanks*, 627. The Cape of Good Hope is not included in the licenses; the licenses authorise them "to take tea to any intermediate port between Canton and Calcutta"—*Aken*, 2076-2082. Trade of, to China, has increased of late years; and is protected by the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 224-227; *Davis*, 458, 465. The Company's servants are not allowed to be agents for—*Marjoribanks*, 284, 285; *Davis*, 460. Tonnage of, at Canton, equal to the Company's—*Davis*, 455. Often leave China in ballast—*Stewart*, 3923, p. 328. Have proceeded to several ports in China on trading voyages, and have been well received by the natives—*Maxwell*, 3768, 3778, p. 250.

4. Chinese.—Chinese junks might be employed to supply the market with tea, should the Government prevent intercourse through Siam, &c.—*Coffin*, 1881; *Deans*, 3523, p. 236. It is contrary to the Chinese law to bring teas in junks—*Marjoribanks*, 332. Very great difficulties would arise in carrying on trade by means of—*Marjoribanks*, 353. Chinese shipping too cumbrous and insecure to carry on any large trade—*Marjoribanks*, 354, 883. The Chinese junks are precarious and insecure—*Davidson*, 3052. And in the event of an interruption of trade, could not bring tea in any quantities to the islands of the Archipelago—*Davidson*, 3052.

Few junks trade from Canton, though the coasting trade is considerable; are as large as 600 tons, but by no means seaworthy—*Marjoribanks*, 867. They trade largely to Siam, varying in size from 200 to 800 tons, which bring tea, earthenware, and sweetmeats, and take back sugar, horn, and hides—*Coffin*, 1877. Trade considerably from China and Cochin China to Sincapore—*Hutchinson*, 2705; *Maxwell*, 3793, p. 250. Are of a rude and primitive construction, and unfit for the purposes of general trade—*Hutchinson*, 2813. Could not be found in sufficient number immediately to fill up the want of British shipping, if the Chinese trade were stopped; but a number of junks could supply the British market with tea, through Sincapore—*Hutchinson*, 2832; *Stewart*, 3870, p. 324. Any trade carried

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on with, would be very irregular—*Bates*, 3463. From four to eight junks trade from China to Java—*Deans*, 3511, p. 235. The average tonnage of which is 300 tons—*Deans*, 3513, p. 235. Generally leave China with the favorable monsoon, and return with it, and are seldom lost—*Deans*, 3650, p. 244. The largest come from Canton; the most valuable from Fokien to Sincapore—*Maxwell*, 3793, p. 251.

222 junks trade annually from China, to Japan, the Phillipines, Soo-loo Islands, Celebes, the Moluccas, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Sincapore, Rhio, the east coast of the Malayan Peninsula, Siam, Cochin China, Cambodia and Tonquin, (see p. 27.)—*Crawfurd*, 3676, p. 298. Cost of a junk of 8000 peculs or 476 tons burthen, is at Siam, 7400, at Chang-lin, 16,000, and at Amoy, 21,000 dollars; are exempt from several duties—*Crawfurd*, 3676, p. 298. The rate of freight in junks, in 1821, from Saigun, in Cambodia, to Sincapore, was for fine goods, such as cotton and silk manufactures, 10 in 100; for tea, 10 in 100; sugar, 20 in 100; rice, 40 in 100; from Amoy and Fokein to Sincapore, the freight on black tea is 1 dollar 40 cents per pecul, equal to between ½d. and ¾d. per lb.—*Crawfurd*, 3849, p. 321. Particulars of the cargo of a junk from Amoy to Sincapore, January, 1824, after a voyage of 13 days; burthen 200 to 250 tons:—earthenware of 32 different sizes and patterns, 660,250 pieces; flooring tiles, 10,000; coping stones, 200; black varnished paper umbrellas, 12,000; variegated ditto, 3000; pastry, 50 boxes; confectionery, 166 boxes; dried fruit, 60 boxes; kin-chin, a kind of esculent plant, 12 bundles; dried fungus, esculent, 6 boxes; dried mushrooms, 6 boxes; dried fruit, 40 baskets; sugar candy, 50 boxes; vermicelli, 8 boxes; salt fish, 5 baskets; kanlan, a fruit resembling an olive, and pickled in salt, 100 jars; medicines, 10 bags; silk shoes, 10 boxes; cloth ditto, 10 boxes; straw ditto, 5 boxes; incense rods, 20 boxes; lamp oil, 10 casks; tobacco, (for the Celebes,) 350 boxes; ditto, (for the Chinese residents,) 220 boxes; combs, 10 boxes; hair pencils, 1 box; dry salted vegetables, 40 jars; pickled ditto, 400 jars; nankeens, 100 bales; ditto, 20 boxes; gold lace thread, 20 boxes; tea, 110 boxes. The total value of this cargo was 60,000 Spanish dollars, or near £13,000.—*Crawfurd*, 3849, p. 322. Particulars of the cargo of a Siamese junk, which arrived at Sincapore, in 1824:—white sugar, 1350 peculs, value 8775 dollars; coarse sugar, 80 peculs, 212 dollars; fine rice, 20 koyans, 1360 dollars; coarse rice, 25 koyans, 1375 dollars; salt, 20 koyans, 540 dollars; oil, cocoa-nut, 150 peculs, 849 dollars; stic lac, 150 peculs, 1850 dollars; nankeens, large, 1000 pieces, 600 dollars; tobacco, 25 peculs, 400 dollars; salt fish, 50 peculs, 250 dollars; total, 16,212 dollars—*Crawfurd*, 3849, p. 322. The junks evade both duties and port charges in China—*Crawfurd*, 4291. A large trade carried on with, from Amoy to Manilla and Sincapore—*Mackie*, 4606. Some of which are as large as 600 tons—*Mackie*, 4607.

5. East India Company.—They pay less tonnage at Canton; are better adapted for stowing teas; stow more; in 17 years, out of 400, not a single homeward bound ship has been lost; independent of convoy in time of war—*Davis*, 373; *Alsager*, 2223. Being large, the tea is stowed away at once, and not moved again—*Alsager*, 2238. The Barkworth delivered a damaged cargo, and entailed serious loss—*Davis*, 1385. Carry more in proportion than small vessels—*Davis*, 1387. There is greater capacity of hold, and of such immense extent, that there is less breakage and damage—*Alsager*, 2230. And stow more rapidly—*Alsager*, 2230; *Pope*, 3922, p. 257. Stow more according to their tonnage—*Coffin*, 1832. Crews of,

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held in complete command by the factory—*Davis*, 400; *Stewart*, 3883, p.325. Large ships do not carry more in comparison to their tonnage than smaller vessels—*Pope*, 3868, p. 255; *Stewart*, 3901, p. 326. If the Company were not compelled by law to have ships for warfare as well as trade, they could engage them on as good terms as individuals—*Melvill*, 4373.

Have several times distinguished themselves as ships of war—*Alsager*, 2227. Since the 58 Geo. III., passed in 1818, the Company are not required by law to equip their ships for war—*Maxfield*, 4681. And in case of war, merchantmen are as safe as the Company's shipping—*Maxfield*, 4681. Five hundred tea ships have been freighted by the Company since 1806—*Alsager*, 2235. In loading with tea, nine hundred weight go to the ton—*Alsager*, 2271. Damage from breakage is very great in a small ship—*Alsager*, 2342. Are more abundantly equipped and manned than other ships—*Alsager*, 2372. Different classes of ships are taken up by the Company—*Alsager*, 2373.

The Company's ships are most abundantly stored—*Alsager*, 2401. They are not overmanned; in war they could repel the attack of a thirty-two gun frigate, and set privateers of a small class at defiance—*Alsager*, 2423. The stores of a Company's ship are kept where tea could not be stowed for fear of damage—*Alsager*, 2482. The Chinese method of measuring ships, for the purpose of charging duty, is very favourable to large ships—*Alsager*, 2485; *Maxfield*, 4638. Smaller vessels are now used in the China trade, on account of the expense of fitting out large ships, and from the large ones being inapplicable to other trades—*Stewart*, 3922, p. 328; *Maxfield*, 4691. The present mode of chartering their ships is not economical; some of them are taken up as high as £26. per ton, subject to an additional £1. 10s. if sent to any intermediate port in India; whilst they take others for a single voyage at £12. 5s.—*Maxfield*, 4663-4. If instead of taking them up for six or three voyages, they had been engaged for one voyage at £10. to £10. 10s. per ton, which they might be, a saving would be effected of upwards of £857,823, on the whole of the ships upon one voyage each—*Maxfield*, 4667.

Several Indiamen have been captured—*Maxfield*, 4645. Capture of the Kent by the Confiance—*Maxfield*, 4646. Of the Triton by a pilot schooner—*Maxfield*, 4656. Loss of the Devonshire, in the River Hoogley, by having her ports opened and heeling over—*Maxfield*, 4659. The Company would be greatly benefited by taking up ships for one voyage only—*Maxfield*, 4724. Ships unladen at the docks in the presence of officers of the revenue—*Truelock*, 5575. The Company's trade at Canton used to be 20,000 tons, and the country trade about 20,000 tons; in 1827 the Company's was 37,700 tons, and was beyond the country trade—*Marjoribanks*, 224.

Profit on the Company's own ships from 1820-21 to 1828-29.

1820-21	£49,198	
1821-22	21,044	
1822-23	28,742	
1823-24	46,925	
1824-25	29,024	
1825-26	41,386	
1826-27	26,921	
1827-28	56,336	
1828-29	32,647	
	£332,223	*Melvill*, 5875.

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A Statement exhibiting the names, number, and tonnage of Ships now, 27th January, 1826, chartered by the East India Company, of every description, the rates of tonnage, and number of voyages for which they are engaged, as also the names of the owners of such ships, and the time or date when they were engaged.

Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Rates of Tonnage.	Number of Voyages.	Owners.	Time or Date when engaged.
Herefordshire	1200	£21 18 9	6	John Locke	1811, Jan. 11.
Vansittart	1200	20 18 9	6	Joseph Hare	— July 10.
General Kyd	1200	23 6 9	6	James Walker	—
Minerva	976	22 2 10	6	George Palmer	1812, Sept. 2.
Thomas Coutts	1334 *a*	26 0 0	6	Stewart Marjoribanks	1816, Mar. 29.
Duke of York	1327 *a*	26 10 0	6	Do.	—
Orwell	1335 *a*	26 9 6	6	Matthew Isaake	—
Dunira	1325 *a*	26 9 0	6	George Palmer	— June 5.
Windsor	1332 *a*	26 5 0	6	George Clay	— Dec. 24.
Kellie Castle	1332 *a*	26 4 0	6	Stewart Erskine	1817, Mar. 18.
Royal George	1338 *a*	25 13 0	6	John Fam. Timins	1818, Oct. 14.
Repulse	1334 *a*	25 14 0	6	Do.	—
Farquharson	1326 *a*	25 15 0	6	John Christ. Lockner	—
Thames	1330 *a*	25 17 0	6	Henry Blanshard	—
Macqueen	1333 *a*	25 7 0	6	John Campbell	1819, Sept. 15.
William Fairlie	1348 *a*	25 7 0	6	Joseph Hare	—
Sir David Scott	1342 *a*	25 7 6	6	Do.	—
Berwickshire	1332 *a*	25 9 0	6	Stewart Marjoribanks	—
Hythe	1333 *a*	25 9 0	6	Do.	—
Duchess of Athol	1330 *a*	25 10 6	6	W. E. Ferrers	—
Bombay	1242 *a*	20 19 0	3	Henry Templar	1822, Nov. 13.
Charles Grant	1246 *a*	20 12 0	3	Wm. Moffet	—
Lowther Castle	1427 *a*	20 12 6	3	John Crosthwait	—
Abercrombie Robinson	1331 *a*	21 0 0	6	Henry Bonham	1823, July 2.
Edinburgh	1326 *a*	21 0 0	6	Do.	—
Lord Lowther	1332 *a*	21 7 0	6	Henry Blanshard	—
Rosa	955 *a*	19 14 0	3	Thos. Milroy	—
Prince Regent	953 *a*	19 17 6	3	Henry Bonham	—
Asia	958 *a*	19 17 6	3	Do.	—
Marchioness of Ely	952 *a*	19 19 0	3	Octavius Wigram	—
Marquis of Huntly	1279 *a*	18 18 0	3	John M'Taggart	— Sept. 3.
Inglis	1298 *a*	18 5 0	3	Richard Borradaile	1824, Aug. 13.
Atlas	1267 *a*	18 5 0	3	Chas. Otway Mayne	—
Bridgwater	1276 *a*	18 4 0	3	James Sims	—
Warren Hastings	1276 *a*	15 7 0	1	Wm. Sims	—
Princess Charlotte of Wales	978 *a*	19 2 0	3	Chas. B. Gribble	— Sept. 8.
Marquis Wellington	961 *a*	19 4 0	3	Henry Bonham	—
Warren Hastings	1000 *a*	18 5 0	2	John L. Miret	—
Coldstream	733	12 5 0	1	John Dawson	1825, Mar. 30.
Guildford	533	12 19 0	1	Jas. Mangles	—
Albion	479	12 19 0	1	Chas. Weller	—
Childe Harold	463	12 19 6	1	Robert Granger	—
Bussorah Merchant	510	4 10 0	These ships were engaged outwards for the voyage to Bengal.	Chas. Stewart	—
Malcolm	605	5 19 0		R. W. Eyles	—
Lord Hungerford	708	7 0 0		J. L. Heathorn	—
Berwick	453	7 0 0		James Greig	—
Commodore Hayes	678	7 18 0		Geo. F. Young	—
Broxbornebury	720	5 3 0		Alfred Chapman	—
Java	1175	6 2 6		Joseph Hare	—
Cambridge	802	4 10 0	These ships were engaged for the voyage outwards to Bombay.	Geo. Palmer	—
Lady Kennaway	547	5 0 0		Geo. Jood	—
James Sibbald	666	6 9 0		Henry Blanshard	—
Maillard	634	6 17 6		Fraser Living & Co.	—
Orient	596	14 7 0	For one voyage to China and Quebec.	S. Marjoribanks & Co.	— May 4.
Roxburgh Castle	599	14 9 0		Wigram & Green	—
Countess of Harcourt	517	15 0 0	For one voyage to China and Halifax.	H. Blanshard	—
Java	1175	10 18 0	To bring cargoes from China, after performing the service for which they were engaged, Mar. 30.	Joseph Hare	— May 25.
Broxbornebury	720	11 8 0		Alfred Chapman	—

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Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Rates of Tonnage.	Number of Voyages.	Owners.	Time or Date when engaged.
Marquis Hastings	452	£10 19 0	To bring cargoes from China.	George Lyall	1825, May 25.
Henry Porcher	500	10 19 0		S. Marjoribanks & Co.	—
In room of the Kent	1300 a	21 0 0	6	Do.	— June 22.
Clyde	451	6 19 6	To carry cargoes to Bengal.	Joseph Hare	— July 15.
Eliza	511	6 15 0		W. Abercrombie	—
Marquis Camden	1266 a	18 18 0	3	Thomas Larkins	— Aug. 17.
Lady Melville	1257 a	18 19 0	3	Octavius Wigram	—
Castle Huntly	1311 a	18 19 6	3	J. H. Gledstanes	—
General Harris	1280 a	18 19 0	3	James Sims	— Aug. 24.

The ships marked thus (a) are entitled to an extra freight of £1. 10s. per ton, if sent to the Island of Bombay, or to the Continent of India, and from either of those places to China.

Maxfield, 4685.

6. FOREIGN.—Employed in the China trade are from 300 to 500 tons, which is the most convenient size—*Brown*, 931; *Milne*, 1148; *Bates*, 3310. The Americans discontinued sending vessels of 900 to 1200 tons burthen—*Coffin*, 1765. And the American trade at Canton has fallen off considerably—*Coffin*, 1646. Cheaper than British—*Bates*, 3329. The Dutch employ vessels of 400 to 500 tons—*Masterson*, 3597, p. 292. The Liverpool packet performed the voyage, from America to China and back, in eight months and twenty-eight days—*Coffin*, 1577. The trade from Buenos Ayres to Canton carried on in American bottoms—*Cartwright*, 1475; *Coffin*, 1783. In 1822, there were 42 American ships at Canton—*Coffin*, 1645. And only one Boston vessel has been lost in 14 years—*Coffin*, 1647. The Company retook the Lion, an American ship, from mutineers—*Alsager*, 2390. The Americans carry on the China trade with the Sandwich Islands, Manilla, and the north-west coast of America, and the principal trade of the South American States—*Bates*, 3226. Are employed in the trade to continental Europe, and call at Cowes for orders, directing them to the best market—*Bates*, 3246.

FREIGHT.

1. AMERICA, NORTH.
2. ———— UNITED STATES.
3. BENGAL.
4. BRITISH SHIPS.
5. BUENOS AYRES.
6. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
7. COMPANY'S SHIPS.
8. SINCAPORE.
9. TEA.

1. AMERICA, NORTH.—Freight to the North American Colonies, from Canton, £9. to £10. a ton—*Davis*, 377. The freight of tea from China to Canada is about 1d. per lb.; that to England 4d. per lb. which arises from the vessels in the latter trade being of a superior class—*Davis*, 434.

2. AMERICA, UNITED STATES.—From the United States, to China and back, was £9 to £10 a ton, for the measurement tonnage of 40 cubic feet, and is now much lower—*Brown*, 933. Freighters from Philadelphia to Canton and back, paid, in China, 10 per cent. on the amount shipped, and were entitled to 2½ tons measurement for every 1,000 dollars shipped —*Milne*, 1134. Freight between Boston and Canton, has been 40 dollars a ton measurement, out and home; a ship-owner will carry out specie and take home goods at that rate; or on nankeens, 9 per cent. on the ship; on silk goods, 6½ per cent., including all charges—*Coffin*, 1713. Can be procured out and home at 30 dollars a ton—*Bates*, 3301.

3. BENGAL.—From Bengal to London is now £2 a ton—*Hutchinson*, 2794.

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4. British Ships.—Freight paid on the ship Boyne, from China to England, £10. 18s., whilst the Company's ships were £18. to £24., and the Company's officers got from private individuals £40.—*Pope*, 3875, p. 255. Ships could go from London to Canton, and back, for £13. a ton —*Pope*, 3911, p. 257. Good shipping could be had by the Company, out and home, at £9. a ton of 50 cubic feet—*Pope*, 3925, p. 257. But not including all the charges at Canton—*Pope*, 3927, p. 257. The Company pay a higher freight on account of the manner in which they have their ships stored, and their owners making large profits—*Pope*, 3947, p. 258. A high freight (£25. a ton) has been offered for chartering a British vessel from Canton to Europe, but the Company would not grant a license—*Aken*, 2043.

5. Buenos Ayres.—From Buenos Ayres to China, and back, £20. to £22—*Cartwright*, 1493. And British shipping could be procured for £8. to £10. the voyage—*Cartwright*, 1546. Freight on the voyage performed by the American ship Panther very high—*Coffin*, 1784.

6. Cape of Good Hope.—To the Cape of Good Hope, from London, £2., and back, £3.—*Borradaile*, 4073.

7. Company's Ships.—How regulated by the Company (see below)—*Rep.* xiv. The superior class of shipping employed by the Company, entails on them a higher freight—*Davis*, 1415. The Company's freight is higher than can be got by free traders—*Aken*, 2097. Could fit a ship out cheaper by 40 per cent. than the Company do at present—*Aken*, 2175. Much smaller ships would be cheaper—*Alsager*, 2241. In the Company's ships, 56 tons of, are allowed to captains, and 47 among inferior officers —*Alsager*, 2281. The captains generally purchase the allowance of the under officers—*Alsager*, 2287. The price of tonnage allowed to officers of the Company's ships varies from £45 to £60—*Hutchinson*, 2775. Could sail a ship to Canton and back for £13. a ton, and pay the port-dues for £2.—*Pope*, 3941, p. 258.

Generally understood that the freight of the Company's large ships costs from £20. to £25. a ton; the present rate of freight is lower—*Rickards*, 3803, p. 317; *Alsager*, 2239. No doubt it may be done at £12. a ton—*Rickards*, 3805, p. 318; *Stewart*, 3897, p. 326. Company's mode of chartering certainly not the best mode; occasions a loss in one season of £857,823—*Maxfield*, 4663, 4667. The ships, being required for both trade and warfare (by 38 Geo. III. c. 89), cannot be obtained cheaper—*Melvill*, 4372. High freight of, partly owing to unexpired contracts entered into when shipping cost more—*Pope*, 3956, p. 259.

Taking up ships for war equipment renders freight higher—*Melvill*, 4384. And their being obliged to convey troops—*Melvill*, 4388. Being used for political purposes must make a difference, but not so great as is at present paid by the Company—*Pope*, 3961, p. 259. High price partly occasioned by superior equipment—*Maxfield*, 4696. The exorbitant freight paid by the Company increases the territorial charges of India—*Maxfield*, 4746.

8. Sincapore.—Last quotations from Sincapore, of freight to Canton, were, for tin, as dead weight, 25s.; sugar, 60s.; coffee, 70s.; measurement goods, 80s.—*Maxwell*, 3814, p. 252. Rates of, by junks between Sincapore and China, &c. (see p. 45.)—*Crawfurd*, 3849, p. 322.

9. Tea.—Freight on, from China to the United States, 2½d. per lb.—*Coffin*, 1915. Freight paid by the Dutch Trading Company, 310 guilders

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per last of 21 quarter chests, or about 5d. per lb. English—*Masterson*, 3579, p. 291. Amount of, falling on tea in England, 4½d. per lb. on black, and 5½d. on green—*Lloyd*, 4205. 3d. per lb. sufficient—*Bates*, 3989, p. 332. 2d. or 2½d. per lb. high enough to fix the freight—*Bates*, 5629. Estimate of the cost, freight, and charges of each species of tea per lb., imported in 1829, (see p. 3.)—*Lloyd*, 3995, p. 334. The rate of freight affects the price of tea to the consumer—*Melvill*, 5059. The Company charge 1d. per lb. freight for tea they convey from China to Canada, and 4d. for that to England—*Davis*, 376, 379, 434, 436.

MARINE INSURANCE.

How regulated by the Company (see below)—*Report* xvi. The Company run their own risks—*Melvill*, 4375; *Lloyd*, 4400. Are their own insurers in all cases—*Melvill*, 5132. In the statement of profit on teas, (p. 18.) the sum of £44,593 should be carried to the credit of the underwriting account, having no business here—*Rickards*, 5339. In the upset price of tea three per cent. insurance is charged—*Lloyd*, 4206. Was formerly four per cent.—*Melvill*, 4330. Three per cent. out, and three per cent. home, is the premium at Lloyds—*Melvill*, 5129. On a ship to Calcutta three to three and a half per cent.—*Aken*, 2100. £6 per cent. out and home, on the double voyage—*Alsager*, 2242, 2414. On ships or goods to Canton and back to England, £5.—*Simpson*, 3982, p. 260.

American ships which go direct to China might be done at £2 per cent. the difference between this and the Company's charge too great—*Bates*, 3314. Has been effected at thirty shillings out, and three to three and a half per cent. out and home from America to Canton and back—*Bates*, 3318. Two and a half per cent. out at Lloyds—*Bates*, 3312. Fifty shillings outward bound—*Simpson*, 3982. At Lloyds six per cent. out and home, never lower—*Simpson*, 3996, p. 261. Six guineas per cent. is paid on Dutch East Indiamen out to China and home—*Masterson*, 3600, p. 292. Should be included in the charges upon the profit and loss account on the tea trade—*Rickards*, 5338. Wrongly credited by Mr. Melvill to the tea trade instead of the underwriting account—*Rickards*, 5262, 5359. Actual loss on, by the Company not above three quarters per cent.—*Melvill*, 5130.

Upon first class ships, insurances have been effected from Liverpool to India and back, at £4.—*Simpson*, 3401, p. 261. From London to China or Calcutta fifty shillings—*Simpson*, 3982, p. 206. Losses at sea, including jettisons, salvages, &c. and other losses in the India trade, £186,765; and in the China trade, £752,812. from 1814-15 to 1828-29—*Melvill*, 5875. On American ships from Canton to America, has been as high as six, and is now about four and a half to five per cent.; effected in the United States —*Brown*, 973; *Coffin*, 1644.

CONTRACTS.

1. FOR MANUFACTURES. 2. FOR TEA.

1. For Manufactures.—The Company purchase all cloth by contract —*Ireland*, 4843. Not an advantageous mode of dealing—*Dixon*, 2944, 2963; *Bates*, 3387; *Everett*, 2878. The Company's practice is to purchase

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by tender from agents, by open competition for the contract; are supplied cheaper by this method than any other—*Walford*, 4769, 4773. The mode of contract by tender and fines is disadvantageous to the Company; many houses deterred from offering contracts in consequence of rejections and fines; the Company accept the lowest tender—*Dixon*, 3100-3119. The fines charged upon rejected goods increase the price; they are intended to secure a perfect investment—*Dixon*, 3148. The Company's credit is worth one per cent. above private orders—*Dixon*, 3191. The strictness of the conditions of, give the Company great credit in China—*Walford*, 4780. The Company's form of, essential to protect them from imposition—*Ireland*, 4847. Individuals could purchase better than the Company, in consequence of the objectionable clauses in their contracts which increase the price three or four per cent.—*Dixon*, 3007-9. There is no more trouble in selling to the Company than to individuals—*Ireland*, 4859. The Company are economical in—*Walford*, 4793. They contract on the same or better terms than private individuals—*Walford*, 4834. And under an open competition at the lowest possible price—*Ireland*, 4867. Copy of a notice of tender for 2,000 whole pieces of white list cloths, used for the army in India—*Dixon*, 3159. Private individuals buy, on contract, six or seven per cent. better than the Company—*Bates*, 3383. The contracts of the Company are not vexatious or difficult to fulfil—*Walford*, 4822. Not more so than those of private merchants—*Walford*, 4831.

2. For Tea.—The contracts for tea are made in February, for the ensuing season, to the extent of about two-thirds of the investment; the prices are fixed for certain teas and qualities of teas—*Davis*, 408, 1210—*Marjoribanks*, 186, 586. By agreement between the factory and the Hong—*Marjoribanks*, 585. The prices vary according as the season produces a good or inferior supply—*Marjoribanks*, 589. 120,000 chests of contract tea annually shipped by the Company; total export of tea 200,000—*Marjoribanks*, 594. Teas which are not contract teas are called winter teas, which are purchased lower than others in reference to their quality—*Davis*, 1218. Tea is better purchased by contracting for it the year before—*Aken*, 2138. Should always be purchased if possible by previous contract—*Davidson*, 2593-96. Better purchased according to the fluctuations of the markets than by contract—*Bates*, 3269-3272. The contract for tea and the price of woollens have no reference to each other; the woollens are disposed of to the Hong in proportion to the shares in which they supply tea—*Marjoribanks*, 610, 641.

SPECIE.

Dollars are more acceptable to the Chinese than manufactures—*Davis*, 539, 1252, 1443; *Brown*, 994; *Milne*, 1025; *Coffin*, 1558; *Bates*, 5647. The Chinese like the American trade, on account of the quantity of specie they bring—*Coffin*, 1693, 1853, 1854. Business is transacted with the Chinese on far better terms with dollars than merchandise—*Hutchinson*, 2764, 2815. Dollars are the most to be depended on for the purposes of purchasing commodities in the China market—*Rickards*, 3815, p. 319. Dollars constitute the principal exports of the Americans to China—*Melvill*, 5094. Dollars, Sycee and Peruvian silver, exported by the

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Company from China, in 1828, to the value of 6,094,646 dollars—*Marjoribanks*, 635. Dollars allowed by the Chinese to be exported—*Marjoribanks*, 763. Sycee silver and metals prohibited—*Marjoribanks*, 763. The Company export dollars—*Marjoribanks*, 762-6. And have exported bullion under a license—*Davis*, 440. Value received for dollars in China, for bills on Bengal, has varied from below 4s. to above 6s.—*Marjoribanks*, 759. From 3s. 11d. to 5s. 10d.—*Alsager*, 2436. The great bulk of the American importations into Canton have been in bullion—*Davis*, 510. Generally specie—*Brown*, 994. Almost always Spanish dollars—*Milne*, 1025. Proportion of specie to manufactures, five or six to one—*Davis*, 1443. Specie for the owners of witness's ship—*Coffin*, 1558. Two-thirds of the American trade carried on with—*Bates*, 5647. There is a large export of bullion to India, from China, to pay for opium—*Melvill*, 5148.

FACTORY AT CANTON

Consists of twenty supercargoes and writers, who reside six or seven months in the year at Canton—*Marjoribanks*, 272. Are confined to a small suburb—*Marjoribanks*, 277. The firmness of, prevented the Chinese, in 1814, from making the monopoly in China still closer, by means of two or three merchants called a Co-Hong; the conduct of the Factory is beneficial to all parties trading to China—*Marjoribanks*, 189, 192, 784; *Davis*, 484-487; *Davidson*, 2625-2629. Have the power of sending any of the British from China—*Marjoribanks*, 280-283. For this purpose, their powers are very ample—*Stewart*, 3884, p. 325. A local police established by, to control their ships' crews at Canton—*Davis*, 400.

Possess a far greater influence than other foreigners; from the method of conducting the late embassy, that influence has been maintained unimpaired; caused partly by a knowledge of the Company's power in India, which perhaps increases the jealousy and apprehension of the Government—*Marjoribanks*, 175-177. That influence has increased—*Marjoribanks*, 192. Chinese Government entertain a far greater respect for, than for any other Europeans—*Davis*, 386. Chinese have the highest confidence in the Company, and think them superior to any other power that they have intercourse with—*Alsager*, 2450. Have great influence with the Hong merchants—*Maxwell*, 3825.

Have a right to address the Chinese Government in their own language; have had frequent interviews with officers of the highest rank, on various occasions—*Marjoribanks*, 193, 228. Are the only foreigners who have a right to address the Chinese in their own language, which is denied to other nations—*Davis*, 384, 385. Have been admitted to personal conferences with the Mandarins—*Davis*, 386. Gained the advantage from the stand made to the insolence of the Mandarins—*Davis*, 488. Have the privilege of communicating with the Canton Government in Chinese—*Davidson*, 2604. All nations (except the Factory) are obliged to address the Government in their own language—*Marjoribanks*, 193.

Americans are obliged to communicate through the Hong merchants, who translate their memorials—*Davis*, 461, 554. The Hong come to the Factory to deal for tea; the Factory deals with none else—*Marjoribanks*, 181. Their large dealings give them great influence with the Chinese

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Government and Hong merchants—*Marjoribanks*, 188. As well as their abstaining from smuggling—*Davis*, 372. Influence of, arises solely from the magnitude of their commercial transactions—*Bates*, 3360; *Maxwell*, 3714, p. 247. The result of their withdrawal from China would produce a war with England—*Davidson*, 3043. Are better able to temporise than agents direct from the Crown—*Davidson*, 2638. No representatives of the King could temporise as the Company's servants can—*Davidson*, 2650. A British consul could not control the Chinese, or the British residents, as the Factory does—*Marjoribanks*, 203, 787.

The extinction of the Factory would make no difference to the Americans, who receive no protection from it—*Brown*, 1003, 1041; *Coffin*, 1690, 1691. Neither impede nor protect the free trade—*Aken*, 2143, 2157-2159; *Hutchinson*, 2784-2786. Trade may be more steady owing to the Company's Factory, but receives no additional security—*Bates*, 3469, p. 239. The country trade were anxious not to be mixed up, by the Factory, with the Company's disputes and stoppage of business in 1814—*Marjoribanks*, 218. Americans, by the temptation, of higher prices, diverted from the Company's investment a portion of the teas which were contracted for by the Hong, which caused the stoppage—*Marjoribanks*, 826.

Americans remonstrated against being included in any arrangements of the Company in China—*Davis*, 1290-1299. The country trade objected to the arrangements of the East India Company, on the stoppage of the trade in 1814, and demanded indemnification for losses—*Davis*, 1466. Witness suffered from the stoppages in 1814 and 1821—*Davidson*, 3041. The Company's Factory instigated the Hong merchants to interdict the shopmen from conducting business—*Maxwell*, 3749, p. 249. The Americans remonstrated—*Maxwell*, 3755-3757, p. 249. Assistance of, never required by the free traders—*Stewart*, 3892, p. 326. The country trade exists under the protection of the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 295. The stoppage in 1814 benefitted all foreigners—*Davis*, 458-467.

Under the protection of the Company, the British trade has originated, and has been preserved—*Marjoribanks*, 626. British subjects derive security from the presence of the Company's ships at Canton—*Davidson*, 3041. The tea trade protected by the Factory from the monopoly of the Hong—*Davidson*, 3046, 3080. Never throw difficulties or impediments unnecessarily in the way of British trade—*Davidson*, 3042. Have preserved foreigners from the degradation to which they would have been reduced by the haughtiness of the Chinese Government; and have kept down the prices of teas—*Davis*, 416; *Davidson*, 3041. Witness wrote a petition for an American in 1825—*Davis*, 1301. Afford great facilities to trade, by privileges obtained by the Factory, in favour of themselves and all other foreigners—*Davidson*, 2612-14, 3047. Presented a petition for redress against the inferior Mandarins, who had interfered with the conveyance of letters, and the landing of passengers' luggage at Macao—*Maxwell*, 3732, p. 248.

Should the Factory be converted into King's representatives, business could not be transacted so securely as at present—*Marjoribanks*, 889. On the interruption to trade, occasioned by an affray between the crew of the Topaze and the Chinese, the latter offered to trade with the Company's commander, if they would withdraw from the Factory—*Alsager*, 2475.

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HONG MERCHANTS

Are responsible for the acts of all Europeans; are security for the ships; have been fined heavily on detection of smuggling in any ship for which they had given security—*Davis*, 423, 424, 478; *Marjoribanks*, 659, 680; *Brown*, 925, 1004. The legal trade with China can only be carried on by—*Marjoribanks*, 171, 686; *Davis*, 424. Formerly ten in number; now only seven, being reduced by bankruptcy—*Marjoribanks*, 669-671. The Company's business divided amongst, in 21 shares, of which the chief Hong merchant has 4, the four next 3, and the two last 2½ each—*Marjoribanks*, 613; *Davis*, 1201. Often unwilling to become security for private ships—*Davis*, 424. Prefer the Company's ships—*Marjoribanks*, 679. The Americans have difficulty in getting security from, unless they trade with those that give the security—*Marjoribanks*, 679-681. Have some indisposition to give security for the country trade—*Marjoribanks*, 691. And have required indemnity-bonds from the country trade and American agents—*Marjoribanks*, 692.

The supercargoes choose their Hong merchants according to their interests—*Milne*, 1151-1161. On arriving at Whampoa, arrangements easily made with them—*Milne*, 1111; *Coffin*, 1570. No difficulty in trading with—*Marjoribanks*, 311. Easily agreed with—*Coffin*, 1562; *Aken*, 1932-1937. There is no difficulty in finding security for American ships; Canton is the most easy place in the world to transact business at—*Coffin*, 1562, 1573; *Bates*, 3257-3263. They remit a revenue of 2,000,000 dollars annually to the Chinese Government, from the foreign trade—*Marjoribanks*, 801. Of 2,000,000 tales—*Davis*, 1328. Which sum includes the port-charges at Canton—*Davis*, 1331. And 3d. per lb. on the export of tea—*Davis*, 1334. Have legally a monopoly of the trade from Canton, in staples—*Davis*, 1278. But not prohibited from dealing in other articles—*Davis*, 1303.

If free trade should take place, the Hong monopoly ought to cease—*Davidson*, 3072. Would perhaps be benefitted, in a pecuniary point of view, by a free trade—*Davis*, 423. The Hong merchants have no objection to a free trade—*Rickards*, 3813, p. 319. Would dictate prices should free trade to the British be allowed—*Davis*, 423; *Marjoribanks*, 839. In 1817, the outside trade (shopmen) abstracted teas of which the factory used to have the first choice, and the Company interfered with the government in favour of the shopmen, but the application failed, and 200 shops were shut up by the government—*Davis*, 1263. But the Court of Directors thought it better to let things take their natural course—*Davis*, 1268. They are responsible for the duties to government of the outside dealers—*Davis*, 1472. And would be greatly injured by free trade—*Davis*, 480. Have suffered severely from smuggling—*Davis*, 451, 477.

The junior Hongs have sometimes formed connections with shopmen, (outside men) which have hurt themselves and the trade generally—*Marjoribanks*, 683. The Co-Hong are responsible for the debts owing to Europeans by any Hong merchant failing, to the amount of 100,000 tales—*Marjoribanks*, 701. Are responsible to Europeans for each other's debts—*Brown*, 937. Responsible for the failure of one of their own body—*Maxwell*, 3727, p. 248. They sometimes deal in opium—*Davidson*, 2539. In case of delivering damaged tea, they return two chests for one—*Brown*, 945; *Milne*, 1119. Only a voluntary act, and has often

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been declined—*Davis*, 1370. Five chests of tea, shipped in the Liverpool packet proving bad, ten chests were given by the Hong for them—*Coffin*, 1583. Fair in their dealings—*Milne*, 1120. Trustworthy as merchants in any other part of the world—*Coffin*, 1586. Liberal in their dealings; cautious in their bargains; and it is seldom any loss occurs from dealing with—*Aken*, 1970-1973. Are exclusively dealt with on all occasions by the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 181, 623; *Davis*, 1204.

The Company's business is divided into 21 shares, and apportioned amongst the Hong merchants—*Marjoribanks*, 610; *Davis*, 1201. Sometimes give credit to free traders to a large amount—*Milne*, 1122; *Coffin*, 1605. And have suffered greatly from giving credits—*Milne*, 1124. They conduct the most respectable part of the American business—*Marjoribanks*, 782. Are generally preferred by all traders—*Brown*, 924. The Company's officers generally deal with them—*Aken*, 2055; *Alsager*, 2283-2285. Are preferred to outside dealers—*Aken*, 1977. For large operations the Hong are preferable to outside dealers—*Bates*, 3259.

SHOPMEN, OR OUTSIDE DEALERS

Are allowed to trade with foreigners; the Americans obtained a proclamation from the government in 1814, allowing dealing with, in certain articles—*Davis*, 468. Formerly allowed to deal in retail articles; now in manufactured silks—*Marjoribanks*, 324, 833; *Davis*, 1280. Are allowed by the government to trade in all articles except the following, which are confined to the Hong:—*Export* 24 articles, teas, raw silk from Oakwong, silk prepared for weaving, Canton raw silk, cloth, native cassia, cassia buds, sugarcandy, sugar, tutenague, alum, cloves, nutmegs (mace), quicksilver, China camphor, rhubarb, galengal, China root, vermilion, gamboge, damar, star aniseed, pearl shells, cochineal. *Import* 53 articles; worleys, Dutch camlets, camlets, long ells, broadcloths, cuttings of cloth, sorts of camlets, florentines, ginseng, sandalwood, birds' nests, cloves, nutmegs, putchuck, olibanum, Malay camphor, elephants' teeth, pepper, foreign tin, ditto lead, ditto copper, ditto steel, cotton, rattans, betel-nut, smalts, Prussian blue, bicho-do mar, fish-maws, shark's fins, materials for glass, ebony, Sapan wood, cochineal, gum kine, myrrh, physic, assafœtida, physic oil, quicksilver, foreign iron, wax, cutch, pearl shells, sago, undressed nuts, an article the name of which is not translated, flints, borax, amber, gold and siver thread, all sorts of skins, mace—*Davis*, 1300. Still held traitorous for shopmen to deal in certain staple articles—*Davis*, 1269. This kind of treason is punished by confiscation of goods or banishment—*Davis*, 1270-1274. The Hong merchants are security for the duties, but not for the debts of outside dealers—*Davis*, 1472. Chinese government do not guarantee the debts of, to foreigners—*Davis*, 1470, 1471. Are generally fair in their dealings—*Milne*, 1120. Very little to be trusted—*Davis*, 1469. Foreigners more liable to be imposed on by, than by Hong merchants—*Coffin*, 1581. Some of doubtful character, others quite safe to deal with—*Aken*, 1974-1978.

The Americans deal partly with them—*Milne*, 1101. In 1817 the Company interfered with the government in favor of, in consequence of which application 200 were compelled by the government to shut up their shops—*Davis*, 1263. Interdicted by the Hoppo from carrying on

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foreign trade by connections with the Hong, under a pretence of superintending the affairs of the Hong—*Davis*, 1260. Their trade enlarged on the Americans memorializing the Chinese government—*Davis*, 1290-99. Extension of their trade granted by a proclamation—*Davis*, 1300. The Americans carry on much of their trade with them—*Davis*, 1467; *Bates*, 3258. The private trade is frequently carried on with—*Coffin*, 1580. The Company's officers frequently deal with—*Aken*, 2056. Often sell inferior tea—*Alsager*, 2294. The Hong merchants are preferable to—*Aken*, 1977. The factory interfered to prevent the connection of the junior Hong with—*Marjoribanks*, 826. The factory instigated the Hong to interdict all dealings with the shopmen, in which they succeeded for a time—*Maxwell*, 3749-3753. The Americans suffered in consequence, and remonstrated to the viceroy—*Maxwell*, 3755, p. 249. Sell as good tea as the Hong—*Aken*, 2034-2037.

CHINESE.

1. CHINESE GENERALLY.
2. ——— IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.
3. CHINESE GOVERNMENT.
4. ——— LANGUAGE.

1. CHINESE GENERALLY.—Disposition of, in respect to foreign trade, and the mode in which their transactions with foreigners are conducted at Canton, (see below,)—*Rep.* iv. Population computed at 140,000,000. Southern provinces of the empire the most populous—*Marjoribanks*, 336. Are a perfectly commercial people—*Rickards*, 3492, p. 279; 3834, p. 320. Are eminently intelligent, active and commercial—*Crawfurd*, 3670, p. 296. Of very great commercial enterprize—*Stewart*, 3852. A highly intelligent people—*Marjoribanks*, 297. Always inclined for the extension of commerce—*Mackie*, 4487. Attach a value to foreign trade, but no people are so independent of it—*Marjoribanks*, 296, 795, 800. No people are so independent of foreign trade, and have decided objections to increased intercourse with foreigners, which they diminish as much as possible by laying heavy duties upon foreign manufactures—*Davis*, 371. If left to themselves they would be the most industrious people in the world—*Davis*, 1358; *Alsager*, 2444, 2462.

Are very much disposed to cultivate foreign trade—*Brown*, 922, 934. Friendly to commercial intercourse—*Milne*, 1129. Aware of the advantages of foreign trade—*Coffin*, 1870. They consider that if all the ports were thrown open, it would be a great advantage to themselves; but the Government is too arbitrary—*Aken*, 2208. Extremely desirous to carry on trade with Europeans—*Davidson*, 2640. Are more eager to trade with foreigners than with any other people—*Hutchinson*, 2671. Not an anti-commercial people; very fond of foreign trade—*Bates*, 3424; *Deans*, 3538, p. 237. Their commercial propensities are stronger than those of any other people—*Maxwell*, 3792, p. 251. Greater facilities in transacting business in Canton, then in any part of India—*Pope*, 3852, p. 254. Chinese are inclined to buy any thing at all useful of any description—*Mackie*, 4487. Peculiarly a commercial people—*Maxfield*, 4739. Decidedly anti-commercial—*Davis*, 369. Not the people, but the government—*Davis*, 1315, 1413. Government founded on the principles of Confucius, who taught them "to despise foreign commodities"—*Davis*, 1315. The government does not favour commerce—*Davidson*, 2641; *Hutchinson*, 2689; *Deans*, 3627, p. 243.

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Trade largely with Siam, in vessels varying in size from 200 to 800 tons, and are keen merchants—*Coffin*, 1876. They also trade with Java—*Deans*, 3511, p 235; 3538, p. 237. Their foreign commerce very extensive; exceeds £12,000,000 sterling, and although not strictly legal, the government derive a very considerable revenue from it—*Deans*, 3539, p. 237. Are anxious to keep all trade in their own hands—*Marjoribanks*, 662. Are chiefly prevented by the Company from monopolizing the trade and dictating prices—*Marjoribanks*, 189, 191; *Davis*, 484-487; *Davidson*, 2625-2629. Their government jealous and apprehensive of the Company, from a knowledge of their power in India—*Marjoribanks*, 177. Are jealous of the English, from their political influence in Nepaul and Ava—*Davis*, 426, 529. Think the Company superior to any other power that they have intercourse with, and reluctantly acknowledge that they are aware of the vicinity of the Company's territory—*Alsager*, 2450-51. Their government is jealous of the English, knowing what they have done in India, and apprehensive of their intrusion—*Hutchinson*, 2689. Have excluded the British from several ports to which they formerly had access—*Davis*, 1308.

The foreign trade very beneficial to the Chinese, who derive a revenue of 2,000,000 tales, or about £650,000 a year from it—*Davis*, 1328; *Deans*, 3539, p. 237. The Canton appointments are more valuable than any other of the Chinese government, in consequence of the foreign trade—*Maxwell*, 3787, p. 251. And are sold for very high prices, and generally to the best bidder—*Davies*, 1285; *Davidson*, 2542; *Hutchinson*, 2691. The tea provinces owe their great prosperity to the foreign trade—*Marjoribanks*, 173. Carry on an extensive trade with all the surrounding countries, except the island of Formosa (see p. 27)—*Crawfurd*, 3676, p. 298.

2. Chinese in the Archipelago.—Are keen, enterprising traders, extremely expert in their dealings, and understand the nature of the trade in those countries where they are settled better than any other people—*Deans*, 3479, p. 233. Have no indisposition, but a growing taste for articles of European produce—*Deans*, 3492, p. 234. The Chinese, in Java, are clothed almost exclusively in European manufactures—*Deans*, 3495, 3497, p. 234. Are very sensible to the advantages of commerce—*Deans*, 3484, p. 234; 3538, p. 237. There are 20,000 Chinese in Batavia, and twice that number throughout Java and the Archipelago—*Deans*, 3477, p. 233. In 1813 the consumption of British manufactures in Java was 300 cases, and in 1826 the importation of cottons there was 6,000 cases—*Deans*, 3498, p. 234. The Chinese population, settled in the various countries adjacent to China, is roughly estimated as follows:

The Phillippine Islands	15,000
Borneo	120,000
Java	45,000
The Dutch settlement of Rhio, Straits of Malacca	18,000
Sincapore	6,200
Malacca	2,000
Penang	8,500
Malayan Peninsula	40,000
Siam	440,000
Cochin China	15,000
Tonquin	25,000
Total	734,700

Crawfurd, 3669, p. 296.

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They emigrate, although contrary to law, to Sincapore and nearly all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, and form there the most industrious portion of the population—*Marjoribanks*, 875. The Chinese, in the Islands of Banca and Borneo, carry on almost all the operations connected with the gold mines there—*Crawfurd*, 4274-4284. And work them exclusively on their own account—*Crawfurd*, 4281. Bring gold in large quantities to Sincapore—*Crawfurd*, 4285.

3. CHINESE GOVERNMENT.—The law of China divides property equally among descendants—*Davis*, 492. Will not recognize foreign dignities and authorities—*Davis*, 396; *Coffin*, 1742-3. Would not consent to receive a British consul—*Marjoribanks*, 787. Refused to receive or acknowledge a British admiral—*Marjoribanks*, 794. Treated Admiral Drury with contempt—*Marjoribanks*, 248; *Davis*, 397. Not gaining a large revenue from the tea trade, have no distinct interest in it—*Marjoribanks*, 296. Do not favour commerce—*Davison*, 2641; *Hutchinson*, 2689; *Deans*, 3627, p. 242. Jealous of the British power, from its neighbourhood in Nepaul and Ava—*Davis*, 530. Will not allow traders to pay their own duties—*Marjoribanks*, 655. Receive a revenue of 2,000,000 dollars from the foreign trade—*Marjoribanks*, 801. Of 2,000,000 tales—*Davis*, 1328. Have no marine force capable of putting down smuggling—*Marjoribanks*, 862. On the occasion of a serious fire at Canton, the Chinese government made good the losses of the Americans and other nations—*Brown*, 934, 935. Many persons, however, sustained severe loss without any relief—*Davis*, 1414.

Have a decided disposition to encroach—*Davidson*, 2643. No threats, unaccompanied by force, would have any effect on, in procuring better treatment for British subjects—*Davidson*, 3086, 3087. But it was always considered at Canton that 20,000 British subjects might march from Canton to Pekin at any moment without hindrance or molestation—*Davidson*, 3089. Are averse to foreign trade—*Stewart*, 3874, p. 324. Think the Christians a mercenary gain-scheming set of adventurers, influenced only by the dread of not making money, and ignorance of justice, truth and equity—*Maxwell*, 3712, p. 247.

4. CHINESE LANGUAGE.—No foreigners allowed to communicate with the Chinese government in, except the Company's factory—*Davis*, 384, 461, 554. The Company have the privilege, obtained by negotiation long ago, of addressing the government in Chinese—*Davidson*, 2604; *Marjoribanks*, 193, 228; *Davis*, 384. Petition presented by the Americans to theChinese government, in the Chinese language, returned—*Davis*, 1301.

CANTON.

1. TRADE AT. 2. COMPANY'S CHARGES AT. 3. PORT CHARGES AT.

1. TRADE AT.—The Russians are excluded from—*Davis*, 1308. Foreigners are interdicted from entering—*Marjoribanks*, 274-277. Navigation to, very easy—*Aken*, 1979. Greater facilities generally for transacting business at, than in most other ports; Liverpool, which is one of the most expeditious ports for commerce in England, is not to be compared with Canton for its facility—*Brown*, 952; *Hutchinson*, 2673. Than in any port in India—*Coffin*, 1573-1574. Than in India or England, from having only one man to deal with for a cargo, and which are speedily

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loaded and unloaded—*Aken*, 1962-1969. Greater than in any port in the world—*Davidson*, 2592. Easiest place to transact business at, in the world—*Bates*, 3263. A ship, the Howqua, of 400 tons, arrived at, unloaded, loaded and sailed from, in eleven days—*Bates*, 3417-3421, p. 229. There is no place where business is so easily conducted as at Canton—*Maxwell*, 3765, p. 250. Business better conducted at, than in any of the Indian presidencies—*Pope*, 3850, p. 254. Facilities afforded for commercial transactions greater at, than any port in the world—*Stewart*, 3854, p. 322. Government appointments of the Chinese at, very valuable—*Maxwell*, 3787, p. 250. And are sold at a high price, and generally to the best bidder—*Davis*, 1285; *Davidson*, 2542; *Hutchinson*, 2691. TheCompany's trade at, used to be about 20,000 tons,and the country trade the same; in 1827 the Company's trade had increased to 37,700 tons, which was beyond the country trade—*Marjoribanks*, 224. Company's and privilege trade at, for the year ending June 30, 1828, was 20,364,600 dollars (see p. 23)—*Marjoribanks*, 635.

Estimated list of duties charged by the Hong merchants on goods imported into Canton.

	t.	m.		t.	m.	c.	c.		£.	s.	d.	
Cotton ...	1	8	@	1	5	0	0	per pecul is	0	8	8@10s.	per 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois
Sandalwood ...			...	2	1	0	0	—	0	14	0	do
Blackwood or Ebony			...	0	4	9	0	—	0	3	3,2	do
Japanwood			...	0	6	3	0	—	0	4	2,4	do
Camphor, 1st sort ...			...	109	2	3	2	—	36	8	2.56	do
———, 2nd sort			...	1	9	7	0	—	0	13	1,6	do
Olibanum			...	1	2	0	0	—	0	8	0	do
Putchuck			...	2	1	0	0	—	0	14	0	do
Myrrh			...	2	2	3	4	—	0	14	10,72	do
Cutch			...	0	8	4	5	—	0	5	7,6	do
Tortoise-shell ...			...	7	0	0	0	—	2	6	8	do
Elephants' Teeth ...			...	5	8	6	1	—	1	19	0,88	do
Rhinoceros' Horns			...	24	0	2	1	—	8	0	1,68	do
Buffalo ditto			...	12	0	8	7	—	4	6	0,96	do
Mother-of-pearl Shells			..	0	4	3	6	—	0	2	10,88	do
Birds' Nests, 1st sort			...	24	1	3	2	—	8	0	10,56	do
——— 2nd sort			...	4	5	0	0	—	1	10	0	do
Bicho do Mar ...			...	0	7	1	8	—	0	4	9,44	do
Shark-fins			...	1	0	9	1	—	0	7	3,28	do
Fish-maws			...	1	3	2	0	—	0	8	9,6	do
Rattans			...	0	4	3	6	—	0	2	10,88	do
Pepper			...	0	9	8	3	—	0	6	6,64	do
Betel-nut			...	0	3	9	6	—	0	2	7,68	do
Cloves			...	5	8	1	0	—	1	18	8,8	do
Nutmegs			...	4	4	0	9	—	1	9	4,72	do
Tin			...	1	6	8	9	—	0	11	3,12	do
Iron			...	0	2	8	0	—	0	1	10,4	do
Copper			...	1	2	9	0	—	0	8	7,2	do
Lead			...	0	6	8	6	—	0	4	6,88	do
Steel			...	0	7	0	2	—	0	4	8,16	do
Quicksilver ...			...	1	4	4	4	—	0	9	7,52	do
Amber, large ...			...	13	4	1	3	—	4	9	5,04	do
——, small ..			...	6	7	8	3	—	2	5	2,64	do
Coral Beads ...			...	132	7	5	3	—	44	5	0 24	do
Coral Branch, 1st sort				132	5	1	3	—	44	3	5,04	do
———, 2nd sort				79	7	1	3	—	26	11	5,04	do
———, 3rd sort				13	4	1	3	—	4	9	5,04	do
———, 4th sort or fragments ...				6	7	8	3	—	2	5	2,64	do

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	t.	m.	c.	e.		£.	s.	d.	
Cotton Handkerchiefs, large	0	0	3	0	each	is 0	0	2,4	each
——————, small	0	0	1	5	ditto	0	0	1,2	do
Long Cloths, 1st sort ...	0	6	7	0	per piece	0	4	5,6	per piece
—————— 2nd sort ...	0	2	9	0	ditto	0	1	11,2	do
Broad Cloth	0	6	7	8	per 10 covids	0	4	6,24	per 10 ft. 5 in.
Kerseymere	0	4	0	6	ditto	0	2	8,48	do
Camlet, English	0	8	4	0	ditto	0	5	7,2	do
——, Dutch	1	4	7	6	ditto	0	9	10,08	do
Long Ells	0	2	7	0	ditto	0	1	9,6	do
Scarlet Cuttings	6	0	7	0	per pecul	2	0	5,6	per 133⅓ lbs.
Bees-Wax	1	7	9	0	ditto	0	11	11,2	do
Land-otter Skins	1	8	1	2	per hundred	0	12	0,96	per hundred
Sea-otter Skins	1	3	1	5	ditto	0	8	9,2	do
Rabbit Skins	0	4	6	2	ditto	0	3	0,96	do
Beaver Skins	6	1	2	0	ditto	2	0	9,6	do
Ginseng	48	9	0	0	per pecul	16	6	0	per 133⅓ lbs.
Cudbear	0	2	8	0	ditto	0	1	10,4	do
Cochineal	1	9	2	9	ditto	0	12	10,32	do

N. B. The China rates are reduced into sterling at 6s. 6d. per tale. The covid is equal to 12½ inches; and the pecul to 133⅓ pounds avoirdupois.

Marjoribanks, 653.

An Italian sailor was executed at Canton, in 1821, by the Chinese, for a murder or homicide he was charged with; being delivered up by the Americans against the strong individual remonstrances of members of the Factory—*Marjoribanks*, 202; *Davis*, 552; *Coffin*, 1726, 1847. Provisions are allowed to enter the port of, free of duty—*Maxwell*, 3720, p. 248. On the occasion of a severe fire at, the Chinese government made good the losses of the Americans and other nations—*Brown*, 934. Many persons sustained severe loss without receiving any relief—*Davis*, 1414. The indemnity given on the occasion must have been out of the Consoo fund; which is a peculiar and varying tax for temporary purposes, and levied on the foreign trade—*Davidson*, 3054. A voyage to, and back to London might be performed in nine months at any time of the year, whilst the Company's ships are twelve to fourteen months, and must wait for the change of the monsoon—*Pope*, 3904-7, p. 257. The Liverpool packet performed the voyage from America to Canton and back in eight months and twenty-eight days—*Coffin*, 1577. Mr. Cushing, the American agent, possessed more influence with the chief Hong merchant than the select committee of the Company's factory or any one else—*Maxwell*, 3717-19.

2. Company's Charges at.—Consist of the expenses for the establishment of the factory, the factory rent, the wages of Chinese in the Company's employ, certain charges on merchandize, boat hire to carry teas to the ships, linguists' fees, marking the Company's chests, &c.; generally amount to about 100,000 dollars in one year—*Marjoribanks*, 608, 609.

3. Port Charges at.—Port charges at Canton are less, in proportion, on large than on small ships—*Marjoribanks*, 319; *Davis*, 373. Is a tonnage duty, calculated by measuring from the centre of the foremast to the centre of the mizenmast and from outside to outside; in large ships there is a large space between the foremast and the bows, and between the mizenmast and stern—*Coffin*, 1706; *Alsager*, 2277. Charged in three different classes, and are larger in proportion on small vessels than large—*Coffin*, 1834. Are proportioned to the size of the ship—*Aken*, 1942; *Pope*, 3901, p. 256. Not according to the value of the cargo—*Aken*, 1960. On large ships they come to about 20s. per ton, and on those

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of 500 tons, to about £2. per ton, arising from the mode of measurement —*Alsager*, 2224, 2277. Are light in proportion to the tonnage—*Stewart*, 3900, p. 326. The port charges on vessels of 350 to 400 tons are about 7,000 dollars, and used to be 8,000 dollars—*Milne*, 1148. The Exmouth of 725 tons paid about 9,000 dollars, including all charges at—*Aken*, 1939, 1951. The Lady East of 651 tons paid the Cumshaw and measurement, 4,436 dollars and 80 cents; Linguist and Compradore 477 dollars; commission on the above sums 122 dollars and 4 cents, add to which 167 dollars paid by the ship for pilotage, bar-boats, and outside pilot; making the total port charges 5,202 dollars and 84 cents—*Pope*, 3842, 3843, p. 253. No port charges are paid at the ports on the coast of China—*Mackie*, 4471.

CAPITAL AND COMMERCIAL FUNDS.

The fixed and floating commercial capital of the Company on the 1st May, 1828, as to England, and 1st May, 1827, as to India, was £21,731,869 *Melvill*, 4914. The Company have no capital but money borrowed from the revenues of India—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 278, 5262. Mr. Cartwright, the late accountant general of the Company, on examination before a committee of the House of Commons, stated, that he had been forty years in their service, and he never could find out that they had any capital at all—*Rickards*, 5262. The trade of the Company is supplied by their revenues; and so far from the commerce being of the slightest aid to the territorial revenues, it is the territory that alone supports and upholds their commerce—*Rickards*, 3508, p. 282. The commerce of the Company is the sole cause of their incumbrances and debts—*Rickards*, 3509, p. 282.

The debt of India had its origin entirely in territorial causes; the total territorial deficit since 1814-15 is £19,825,027—*Melvill*, 5671, 5680. The total amount of benefit which has accrued to the territory from the commercial branch during the present charter is £12,110,198—*Melvill*, 5681. The territorial branch derives a benefit of 70,07,497 rupees or £812,169 annually from effecting its remittances through the commercial branch—*Melvill*, 5706. The amount of surplus profits under the fourth head of appropriation, under the fifty-seventh section of the act of 1813, paid in discharge of the territorial debt of India since 1814 is £4,923,020. And in the same period £334,399 in reduction of the bond debt in England which is now £805,999 less than it was the 1st May, 1814; the total amount paid out of surplus commercial profits to registered debt and bond debt is £5,257,420—*Melvill*, 5707-5713. The territorial branch has also derived, since 1814, a benefit of £7,187,170, from the difference between the Board's rates of exchange and the mercantile rates—*Melvill*, 5715, 5716.

The total amount of commercial funds which have passed into the Company's treasury since 1814 is £193,299,826, which includes £50,184,116 of tea duties received for the crown, and the commercial payments made thereout have been £155,311,931, including the tea duties; and the excess of commercial receipts has been £37,987,895—*Melvill*, 5717-5720. The territory has repaid the commercial branch since 1814 £8,516,331, principally by remittances in goods direct from India through China —*Melvill*, 5722. The balance in favour of the commercial branch is £21,731,869—*Melvill*, 5728. The amount now due to the commerce for

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advances in respect of territorial charges since 1st May, 1814, exclusive of interest is £3,184,700—*Melvill*, 5731, 5870. The rate per cent. which the dividends bear to the capital of £21,731,800 is £2. 18s.—*Melvill*, 5733, 5782. Buildings and subjects of that description called dead capital are included in the commercial assets at a valuation—*Melvill*, 5751. If there should be no war, and the reductions proposed should be carried into effect, and if the Company's trade were to cease, the territorial branch would lose an annual benefit of £812,000 in the rates of exchange—*Melvill*, 5754.

The Board of Control are agreed that the territorial branch ought to be charged with interest upon the debt which it still owes to the commercial branch—*Melvill*, 5799. And in the commercial accounts the Company credit the interest at the rate paid on their bond-debt—*Melvill*, 5800.

Total receipts and payments of the East India Company 1st May, 1814, to 1st May, 1829.

TERRITORIAL.

Receipts as per No. 21, of Accounts ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, Feb. 9, 1830	£	Payments as per No. 21, of Accounts ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, Feb. 9, 1830	£
	8,516,331		46,291,485
Territorial Receipts deficient	37,775,154		
	£46,291,485		£46,291,485

COMMERCIAL.

Receipts as per No. 21:		Payments as per No. 21:	
Company's	£96,516,268	Company's	£58,239,228
Private Trade, Customs, and Freight on ditto	46,599,450	Private Trade, Customs, and Freight on ditto	46,715,628
	£143,115,718		£104,954,856
Tea Duties	50,184,113	Tea Duties	50,357,075
			£155,311,931
		Surplus Commercial Receipts	37,987,895
	£193,299,826		£193,299,826

Territorial Receipts in England deficient £37,775,154
Surplus Commercial Receipts in England 37,987,895
Difference £212,741

Melvill, 5819.

If a rate of exchange had been adopted more favourable to commerce, so as to avoid the loss of £7,187,000 which the commerce has sustained in its transactions with the territory, the amount applicable under the fourth head of appropriation to the redemption of the bond-debt in England, or of the registered debt in India would have been increased by the same sum of £7,187,000—*Melvill*, 5830, 5831. There is great difficulty in separating the territorial and commercial accounts, and a third head was introduced, entitled "doubtful as to the part territorial or commercial," which amounted to £5,950,000—*Melvill*, 5832. The expense of the factory at Canton is a commercial charge, arising principally from commission—*Melvill*, 5838. Net return yielded by the Company's commercial capital in each year from 1814-15 to 1828-29, by investment in merchandize or otherwise £20,126,001 (see p. 25)—*Lloyd*, 5875. Amount applied from the commercial funds provisionally to payment of interest on bond-debt in the same period £2,585,346, (see p. 25.)—*Lloyd*, 5875.

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TERRITORIAL FUNDS AND CHARGES.

The territorial charges comprise the re-imbursement to the public of that portion of the expenditure of Great Britain which is incurred in respect of His Majesty's troops serving in India; they also embrace the furlough, and retired allowances of officers in the Company's army, the cost of territorial stores sent to India, political freight and demurrage, and also a portion of the interest of the Indian debt. The aggregate of these charges average £3,000,000 per annum, which is remitted by the Company principally through their India and China trade; and the territory has the important benefit of remitting this amount at the Board-rate of exchange, 2s. 3,84d. per Sicca Rupee, instead of 1s. 11d. which is the market-rate—*Melvill*, 4312-4316. The territorial charges are increased by the exorbitant charges for freight of the Company's ships—*Maxfield*, 4746. The trade of the Company is supplied with funds from their territorial revenues, which solely support their commerce—*Rickards*, 3508, p. 282. The government of India would be maintained better by the Company not being traders, for their commerce is the sole cause of all their incumbrances and debts—*Rickards*, 3509, p. 282.

The debt of India had its origin entirely in territorial causes, and £12,044,934 was due from the territorial to the commercial branch in 1814; the aggregate deficit from 1814-15 to 1827-28 inclusive is £19,825,027—*Melvill*, 5671-5673. The territorial branch has derived a benefit from the use of the Board-rates of exchange of £7,187,178 since 1814—*Melvill*, 5676. The amount of the registered territorial debt of India, at interest, at the commencement of the present charter was £27,002,439, and on the 30th April, 1828, it was £39,606,353—*Melvill*, 5678, 5679. The increase of debt has amounted to £12,603,914; surplus commercial profits have been applied to territorial purposes, to the extent of £4,923,000, and the commercial has lent to the territorial branch £3,184,000. Those three sums make a total of £20,701,934; the territorial deficiency is £19,825,027, the difference between these sums £885,907, is an increase to the territorial assets since 1814—*Melvill*, 5680. A balance of upwards of £5,000,000 is due from the territory to the commerce—*Lloyd*, 158. The total amount of benefit which has accrued to the territory from the commercial branch during the present charter is £12,110,198—*Melvill*, 5681. The Company have, during the present charter, provided for the whole amount of territorial deficiency—*Melvill*, 5686. Have paid the public a debt due of £2,500,000, lent in 1812, the payments on which for principal were £2,017,172 and for interest £790,813—*Melvill*, 5687-5689. A payment of £1,201,200 to the Nizam in discharge of a debt is included in the territorial charges—*Melvill*, 5691. The largest deficit is in the years succeeding 1823-24 and is attributable to the augmentation of the military expenditure of India, caused by the Burmese war, by the operations against Bhurtpoor, and by an increase in the King's and Company's regiments in India; also to extraordinary embassies and missions; some of them consequent on a state of war, the payments of some arrears to the King of Persia, the institution of an annuity fund for retired civil officers, increase of the

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provincial battalions in India, increase in the judicial and revenue establishments in Bengal, and increased interest caused by augmentation of debt—*Melvill*, 5693. Deficit in the territorial branch in future years will be £1,478,200, if the charges continue at the estimated amount—*Melvill*, 5695.

Annual benefit to the territorial branch from effecting its remittances through the commercial branch at the Board-rates instead of the mercantile rates of exchange £812,169—*Melvill*, 5706. Territorial payments have been made from excess of commercial receipts over commercial payments—*Melvill*, 5717. The territory repays these advances principally by remittances in goods direct from India to China—*Melvill*, 5722. The amount due from the territory to commerce for advances, since 1st May, 1814, exclusive of interest, is £3,184,700—*Melvill*, 5731. Were the Company to cease to exist as a trading company, there would arise in territorial transactions a deficiency of £812,000 per year from the difference in the Board-rates and the mercantile rates of exchange—*Melvill*, 5754. Cash in the treasury in England is considered as belonging to commerce, and all the cash in India, excepting only what had been received for commercial imports, as belonging to the territory—*Melvill*, 5793. The Board of Control admit that the territorial branch ought to be charged with interest upon the debt which it owes to the commercial branch—*Melvill*, 5799. Payments made in discharge of the loan from the public in 1812 was charged (by 52 Geo. III. c. 135) upon the territorial revenues—*Melvill*, 5805. But the Company having advanced it as cash out of their treasury, debited it to the King's government, whose debt became, therefore, like all other debits to the King's government, a territorial asset—*Melvill*, 5808-5811. Difficulty of carrying back the separation between the territorial and commercial accounts previous to 1765, much less than formerly, because a plan of separation has since been prescribed—*Melvill*, 5832. Territorial receipts and payments of the Company 1st May, 1814, to 1st May, 1829, deficient £37,775,154 (see p. 62.)—*Melvill*, 5819.

REVENUES.

1. OF INDIA.
2. OF CHINA.
3. DERIVED FROM TEA IN ENGLAND.
4. DERIVED FROM TEA IN AMERICA.

1. Of India.—The Revenues of Bengal are arranged under the following heads:—The General Department, which comprehends the Mint, Post-Office, and Stamps; the Judicial Department, which merely comprehends a few fees and fines; the Land Revenue Department, which comprehends the Land Revenue; the Customs, which comprehends land and sea customs; the Salt, which comprehends the gross receipt from the sales of salt; the Opium, which comprehends the gross receipt from the sale of opium. There is a new head of account, of the Territories ceded during the present charter to the Nerbuddah; there is, finally, the head of Marine Receipts, which comprehends river dues—*Melvill*, 16. Have been benefitted by the difference of nearly 5d. per rupee being the difference between the exchange of Bengal upon England, and the rate of 2s. 3,84d.;

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which the Company pay for the Bills drawn on Bengal—*Lloyd*, 4012, 4016. The Revenue and other accounts at Madras are kept in Madras rupees, made in the Parliamentary accounts to be worth 2s. 3,408d., but are only of the value of 1s. 11,04d.—*Melvill*, 78, 79. Bombay accounts are kept in Bombay rupees, of 2s. 3d. (board rate) in a similar way; at Benares, Oude, and the conquered provinces, they are kept in Ferruckabad rupees, and are converted into sicca rupees 2s. 3,48d. (board rate) at 4½ per Cent. worse than the sicca—*Melvill*, 81-86. At Prince of Wales's Island, in Sanaut rupees—*Melvill*, 87.

From 1814-15 to 1827-28 inclusive, a period of fourteen years, the revenues of India have amounted in the aggregate to £284,804,085, and the charges to £304,188,859; the aggregate deficit has been £19,384,774, to which must be added £349,307 for sums written off, and £90,946 for sums expended on dead stock, thus augmenting the total territorial deficit since 1814-15 to £19,825,027, exclusive of interest, the rate of which remains still unsettled by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors; these computations are made at the Board's rate of exchange—*Melvill*, 5673, 5674. The portion of Indian revenues expended in England on the territorial account, is upon the average £3,000,000 annually—*Melvill*, 5706. The falling off in the revenue of Bombay is caused by the extreme poverty of the new country in the Deccan—*Melvill*, 5738.

Total Territorial Receipts, 1st May, 1814, to 1st May, 1829	£8,516,331	
Ditto payments ditto ditto	46,291,485	
Territorial receipts in England deficient		£37,775,154
Total Commercial receipts 1st May, 1814, to 1st May, 1829	193,299,826	
Ditto Payments ditto ditto	155,311,931	
Surplus Commercial receipts in England		37,987,895
Difference		£212,741

(See p. 62)—*Melvill*, 5819.

Supposing the Company to be entirely stript of all trading powers, witness would greatly hesitate before he advised the undertaking of the Company's affairs for £800,000 per annum, independently of trade—*Melvill*, 5767. The territorial possessions are never drawn on by the Company for commercial purposes—*Lloyd*, 156, 157. There is now a balance due from the territory to the commerce of £5,000,000—*Lloyd*, 158. The Company have no circulating capital, and are supplied with funds for the purchase of teas from the Indian revenues—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 278, 5262, 5263.

The Company's revenue at Bombay is principally collected in cotton—*Rickards*, 3519, p. 283. The deficiency in the territorial revenue is made up by profit on trade—*Melvill*, 4899. The fact is not established that the trade supports the Indian revenue, but the reverse—*Rickards*, 3508, p. 282, 5274, 5358. An account of the per-centage at which the several heads of the revenue in India were collected for the years included in the papers presented on the 9th February, 1830. Land Revenue from 3 to 12 per cent.; Customs 3 to 30 per cent.; Salt 6 to 52 per cent. (see for Opium, p. 43)—*Appendix*, p. 82.

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An account of the arrears of Land Revenue left outstanding annually at the close of the official year, at each of the Presidencies in India, from 1809-10 to 1827-28 inclusive.

Years.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Whole of India.
30th April, 1810	£1,640,596	£1,232,182	£62,415	£2,935,193
..... 1811	1,596,065	1,302,589	46,605	2,955,259
..... 1812	1,643,320	1,405,377	41,451	3,090,148
..... 1813	1,851,623	1,402,100	57,591	3,311,314
..... 1814	1,776,827	1,470,960	55,827	3,303,614
..... 1815	1,964,685	1,524,102	54,908	3,543,695
..... 1816	2,053,667	1,765,426	73,048	3,892,141
..... 1817	2,073,731	1,861,281	76,877	4,011,889
..... 1818	2,387,784	1,954,168	112,140	4,454,092
..... 1819	2,240,061	2,022,711	137,225	4,399,997
..... 1820	2,055,067	2,223,717	288,120	4,566,904
..... 1821	2,066,156	2,305,707	390,050	4,761,913
..... 1822	2,025,637	1,813,602	430,944	4,270,183
..... 1823	2,101,563	1,682,251	523,141	4,306,955
..... 1824	2,081,531	1,686,127	454,085	4,221,743
..... 1825	2,182,054	1,674,989	389,637	4,246,680
..... 1826	2,372,193	1,220,136	381,270	3,973,599
..... 1827	2,352,666	1,185,199	383,780	3,921,645
..... 1828	2,349,934	1,263,863	374,969	3,988,766

Melvill, (Appendix,) p. 91.

Account of the profit or loss upon the trade of the Company, between Europe and India, Europe and China, India and China, China and the North American Colonies, for the last ten years.

Imports from India to Europe.			Exports to India from Europe.		
	Profit.	Loss.		Profit.	Loss.
1819-20	£40,523		1818-19	£39,128	
1820-21		£165,556	1819-20		£9,066
1821-22		83,259	1820-21	10,150	
1822-23		118,549	1821-22	49,740	
1823-24		365,875	1822-23	35,749	
1824-25		44,192	1823-24	39,457	
1825-26		119,172	1824-25	21,942	
1826-27		401,174	1825-26	3,334	
1827-28		348,060	1826-27		13,565
1828-29		507,627	1827-28		18,835

Imports from China to Europe.		Exports to China from Europe.	
	Profit.	Profit.	Loss.
1818-19	£1,020,670	£80,977	—
1819-20	1,052,417	104,610	—
1820-21	1,246,786	9,752	—
1821-22	1,116,387	—	£92,018
1822-23	1,145,383	10,924	—
1823-24	1,141,454	—	2,424
1824-25	1,067,166	21,261	—
1825-26	935,868	60,551	—
1826-27	788,094	18,924	22,084
1827-28	763,434	—	—

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On the Trade between India and China.

	Profit.	Loss.
1818-19 ..	— ..	£10,608
1819-20 ..	— ...	10,556
1820-21 ..	— ..	71,094
1821-22 ..	— ..	186,337
1822-23 ..	— ..	45,838
1823-24 ..	— ..	40,460
1824-25 ..	— ..	3,678
1825-26 ..	£24,310 ..	—
1826-27 ..	— ..	8,744
1827-28 ...	— ..	70,470

On the Trade between China and Canada.

	Profit.
1825-26	£18,557
1826-27	7,237
1827-28	9,220
1828-29 ...	8,887

On the Trade between China and Halifax.

	Profit.
1826-27	£4,988
1827-28	4,576
1828-29	6,083

Lloyd, App. p. 92.

Territorial Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bengal in 1827-28:

REVENUES.	
Mint	£32,176
Post-Office	91,833
Stamps	238,546
Judicial	85,442
Customs	367,355
Land Revenue in the lower Provinces	3,862,258
Benares	778,533
Ceded provinces in Oude	1,813,561
Conquered provinces	2,398,104
Ceded territory on the Nerbuddah	508,293
Ceded provinces in Burmah	87,487
Ava indemnification	186,010
Salt.....	2,382,277
Opium..	2,051,621
Marine	38,486
Total Revenues	14,921,982

CHARGES.	
Mint	£37,989
Post-Office	89,075
Civil charges	1,102,824
Stamps	81,690
Judicial	51,179
Judder & Zillah Courts, &c.	626,698
Customs	65,794
Revenue (lower provinces)	664,517
Charges on ceded provinces	506,223
Do. of the conquered do.	836,825
Ceded territory on the Nerbuddah	87,298
Ceded provinces in Burmah	82,907
Salt	808,322
Opium advances & charges	658,254
Benares	232,360
Military	4,484,299
Batta to troops employed in the Burmese war....	91,231
Portion of sums ordered for distribution to the Deccan Captors, credited in the rev. of former years	600,905
Buildings	548,492
Marine..	117,745
Grand total of charges	11,774,627
Interest on debts	1,712,253
Total of Charges & Interest	13,486,880

Melvill, App. p. 98-107.

Territorial revenues and charges of the Indian presidencies in 1809-10, 1817-18 and 1827-28.

	Revenues.			Charges and Interest.		
	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-28.	1809-10.	1817-18.	1827-18.
Bengal.....	£10,282,917	£11,621,511	£14,921,982	£8,813,641	£10,136,376	£13,486,880
Madras.....	5,515,187	5,381,306	5,338,637	5,823,469	5,602,272	6,166,620
Bombay.....	685,548	1,302,445	2,542,328	2,079,690	1,912,314	4,060,706
Prince of Wales' Island Sincapore and Malacca	70,372	56,585	45,079	131,797	100,262	209,855
Saint Helena.....	1,432	1,438	3,398	85,253	257,007	122,969

Melvill, App. p. 98-127.

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An account, in detail, of the revenues and charges of the ceded and conquered provinces under the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from 1809-10 to 1827-28 inclusive—*Appendix*, p. 130-144.

An account of the quantity and value of military stores exported to India during each of the last ten years (1819-20 to 1828-29 inclusive) specifying the average rate of freight per ton at which they were sent out in each year.

	Value.	Average freight per ton.				Value.	Average freight per ton.		
1819-20	£294,974	£4	1	6	1824-25	£294,960	£3	0	8
1820-21	271,979	4	13	2	1825-26	613,352	3	1	9
1821-22	241,653	4	8	1	1826-27	935,235	3	3	11
1822-23	274,675	4	18	9	1827-28	655,200	2	14	10
1823-24	260,096	4	17	3	1828-29	337,710	2	7	9

Lloyd, App. p. 150-153.

2. Of China.—The revenue of China is £11,649,912. The area of China proper is 1,372,450 English square miles, the total population 141,470,005, rate of population to the square mile 103, rate of taxation per head 1s. 7,76d. army 1,182,000, and the rate of military force to the population as 1 to 119—*Crawfurd*, 3686, p. 301.

3. Derived from Tea in England.—The revenue derived from tea has amounted to more than £3,300,000, which is about the average sum —*Wyebrow*, 5603, 5608. Collected with the greatest ease—*Wyebrow*, 5618. And is paid to the government a fortnight after the prompt day—*Wyebrow*, 5591. Is collected at an expense of £10,000 a year—*Wyebrow*, 5596. That is without the establishment of stocking officers superintending the dealers' stocks—*Truelock*, 5606.

4. Derived from Tea in America.—Principal defalcation in the American revenue has arisen in the department of the customs from the bankruptcies of those engaged in the Eastern trade—*Davis*, 394. On tea, amounts to 2,000,000 dollars in the United States—*Coffin*, 1770.

DEBT.

The interest of the bond-debt of the Company is paid out of their home funds—*Melvill*, 4376. Statement to shew the apparent deficiency of means to pay the interest on the bond-debt and the dividends out of the profits of the China trade, prepared from official documents for the year 1820-21 (see p. 17)—3435, p. 270; 3438, p. 271. Which profits are inadequate for the purpose—*Rickards*, 3444, p. 271; 3449, p. 272; 3508, p. 282. Three statements to shew the deficiency of means to meet, by the profits of the tea trade, the charges of dividends on India stock and interest on the home bond-debt (see p. 17)—*Rickards*, 3764, p. 312. Corrected statements—*Rickards*, 5370. Is now paid by borrowed money or by the territorial revenues in India—*Rickards*, 3770, p. 314, 5263, 5278, 5303.

Corrections of accounts handed in by Mr. Rickards, tending to prove that the China trade was not sufficient to meet those expenses which it is said to cover—*Melvill*, 4375. The above statements defended—*Rickards*, 5259, 5315, 5330, 5338. The debt of the Company arises entirely from

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losses on trade, and would not have arisen from any transactions as sovereigns in India—*Rickards*, 5293. The sum applied in reduction of the bond-debt in England during the present charter is £334,399—*Melvill*, 5710, 5875.

The debt of India had its origin entirely in territorial causes—*Melvill*, 5671. The registered territorial debt of India at the commencement of the present charter was £27,002,439, and on the 30th April, 1828, it was £39,606,353—*Melvill*, 5678, 5679. In 1814 the amount of interest upon the registered debt was £1,502,217 annually, and in 1828 it was £1,918,507—*Melvill*, 5682. The registered debt is divided into three classes, the six per cent. remittable loans, the five per cent. loans of 1823, and the new five per cent. loans. The interest on the first class is payable either half yearly in India, or, if the proprietor is resident in Europe, he has the option of demanding a bill upon the directors for the interest payable at twelve months date and at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee. The interest upon this loan, which might be demanded in England if all the proprietors were resident in Europe, is £466,900. The sum actually so demanded last year amounted to £300,000. The interest on the second class (the 5 per Cent loan of 1823,) is payable on similar terms, not however of right as the first, but at the pleasure of the directors. The total interest of the second class which might be demanded if the permission were continued, is £477,568., of which £124,000. was actually demanded in the last year. On the third class (new 5 per cent.) the interest is payable to all holders, whether in Europe or not, either in cash in India, or by bills on England at 2s. per rupee; but in that case also, the option of remittance to England may be withdrawn at the pleasure of the directors. Of this class £450,000. is the amount demandable in England, of which £325,000. was so demanded. There is also the Carnatic debt, the whole interest is £97,000., of which £94,000. has been demanded of right in England. The interest demandable in England is £1,491,500., and the amount so demanded was £843,000—*Melvill*, 5684. The Company have availed themselves of the full power given by the 57th clause of 53 Geo. III., to pay a dividend of 10½ per cent. upon the subscribed capital—*Melvill*, 5779. The natives of India hold a very small portion of the debt, not above 4 or £5,000,000.—*Melvill*, 5785. A portion of the revenue of the Carnatic is set apart for the Carnatic debt—*Melvill*, 5786. A small portion of the registered debt was bought up, but being an expensive process, that mode was stopped; and in 1823 a large portion of 5 per cent. debt was discharged at par, chiefly out of surplus profits—*Melvill*, 5787. The Company borrow at 5 per cent.—*Melvill*, 5789. Payments on account of the public loan of 1812, have been charged upon the territorial revenues—*Melvill*, 5805. Doubt as to the mode of charging this sum in the accounts—*Melvill*, 5808.

All debits to the King's government come under the head of territorial assets—*Melvill*, 5811. A rate of exchange more favourable to commerce would have increased the amount applicable to the redemption of the bond debt in England, or of the register debt in India—*Melvill*, 5830. No sum is included in the account of assets that is considered a bad debt, or irrecoverable—*Melvill*, 5839. An account is kept of bad debts—*Melvill*, 5843. The amount applied from the home fund to the payment of interest on the bond debt, and as appropriation under the 4th head of the 57th section of the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 155, to the reduction of the principal of the debt from 1814-15 to 1828-29, is £7,842,766—*Melvill*, 5875.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Have been drawn within the last year, at 3s. 10d. per Spanish dollar, at six months sight—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 272, 5222, 5250. But the Company could not negociate £2,000,000. at Canton, at 3s. 11d. the dollar—*Rickards*, 5231-2. £2,000,000 in one season could not be raised at Canton by bills upon England—*Lloyd*, 4010, *Melvill*, 4333. The Company could not depend on drawing bills from China, compelled as they are to secure the public from failure in the supply of tea—*Melvill*, 5146. The Company would find no difficulty whatever in realizing the whole of their investment at the last rate of exchange at Canton, at 3s. 11d. the dollar, as drafts to the amount of their investment are wanted for remitting the proceeds of the smuggled opium, and those bills would be very current in Bombay or Bengal for remittances to England—*Bates*, 3976, p. 331. The rate of exchange would be greatly enhanced were there a great demand for bills—*Lloyd*, 4179; *Melvill*, 4327. Are drawn by the Company at Canton on their Bengal treasury, to the amount of 3,000,000 of dollars in each season, which forms a remittance for the proceeds of the sales of Indian productions of opium and cotton—*Marjoribanks*, 755. Could be drawn, under a system of free trade, by merchants at Canton on London houses, and be taken by Chinese merchants as readily as the Company's are—*Aken*, 2179. The Company's bills at Canton sold at 4s. 7d. the dollar—*Alsager*, 2429.

Bills upon London on confirmed credit may be negociated at Canton with great facility, at a rate of exchange equal to 5s. 1¾d. the tale at six months—*Thorneley*, 3406, p. 261. The Chinese have no coin except *carx*, or *cash*, which are a brass coin, 1,000 of which make a tale. Their accounts are kept in tales, mace, candareens and cash—10 cash=1 candareen, 10 candareens=1 mace, and 10 mace=1 tale; 72 candareens make a Spanish dollar; and the exchange between China and England is, and will probably continue to be, 4s. per dollar. £100 sterling would consequently be 360 tales or 500 Spanish dollars. A tale is 5s. 6⅔d.—*Thorneley*, 3413, p. 261. The difficulty of obtaining bills by remittance on England has arisen from the want of power in Englishmen to send goods from China—*Rickards*, 5238.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The rates used by the Company, in their parliamentary accounts, are for the Sicca rupee, 2s. 3,84d.—*Leach*, 72. The Madras rupee, 2s. 3,408d.—*Melvill*, 78. And the Bombay rupee, 2s. 3d.—*Melvill*, 78. Regulated by the board of control—*Lloyd*, 150, 3996, p. 334. But never acquiesced in by the Company—*Melvill*, 4307, 5749. Who have adopted the old mint standard of 5s. 2d.—*Melvill*, 4302, 4306, 4887. Remittances to China are brought into sterling money at the mint price—*Lloyd*, 3994, p. 332. The Company would appear to have made a profit on their Indian trade, since 1814-15, if the accounts had been made up at the mercantile rates, instead of the board rates of exchange—*Melvill*, 5171. The exchange between India and China is calculated at the intrinsic par of the rupee, at the old mint standard—*Melvill*, 4302. On an average of years from 1814-15, there is only a fractional difference between the value of the rupee at the market price, and at the old standard—*Melvill*, 4305.

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The method of regulating the rates of exchange by the Company, is in conformity with legislative enactments—*Melvill*, 4344; *Lloyd*, 4164. Which render it obligatory on the Company to apply the proceeds of their tea to Indian charges—*Melvill*, 4311, 4347. Any other arrangement would defeat this intention of parliament—*Melvill*, 4342. Bills on the court of directors, and on the Indian government, have been in great request at Canton—*Melvill*, 5139. The rate of exchange would fall, if the trade were thrown open, as it did in Bengal—*Bates*, 3979, p. 331. When the Indian trade was almost closed to private individuals, the exchange, Calcutta on England, was 2s. 7d., 2s. 8d., and 2s. 9d. the Sicca rupee, and now it is 1s. 11d. to 2s.; the rate of exchange has fallen considerably in China, of late years, to the disadvantage of that country—*Rickards*, 5235, 5236. If the trade with China were thrown open, the dollar then, which has been exchanged for 6s., would vibrate about the real par of 4s. 3d.—*Rickards*, 5321. The Company charge the rupee at its intrinsic value, according to the old mint price of 5s. 2d. per oz., in their transactions between India and China, and China and London—*Lloyd*, 3998, p. 334.

Upon an average of years, the Company's valuation of the tale has been less than the exchange rate at Canton—*Melvill*, 4978. The value received for dollars in China, for bills on Bengal, has varied from 6s. to 4s.—*Marjoribanks*, 759. The value varies from 5s. 10d. to 3s. 11d.—*Alsager*, 2429. In 1815-16, the Company's bills from China were drawn at the rate of 5s. 6d., 5s. 9d., and 6s. the dollar—*Melvill*, 4969. The average rate per tale at which bills have been drawn upon the Company in England from Canton, since 1814-15, is 6s. 8,77d.—*Melvill*, 4310. Rates of exchange would be enhanced by a demand beyond a limited amount for bills from Canton to England—*Lloyd*, 4179. The company could not increase their demand upon the Canton markets, for money in exchange for bills, without raising the exchange—*Melvill*, 4327, 5051, 5144.

It is impossible to state the precise rate of exchange between Canton and England if the trade were open, but in all probability it would be nearer the real par than at present—*Rickards*, 5231. A free trade with Canton would make it difficult to remit £4,000,000 annually from India to England—*Melvill*, 4338. The company draw in most seasons 3,000,000 of dollars at Canton upon Bengal, at 202 to 204 Sicca rupees for 100 dollars—*Marjoribanks*, 755. Bills from Canton on England are negotiated to a large amount, and might be to a much greater—*Bates*, 3950, p. 329. Are now negotiated at 3s. 11d. sterling per dollar, at six months sight—*Bates*, 3953, p. 329. Tea could be readily purchased with the proceeds of such bills, which are wanted for remitting the proceeds of smuggled opium—*Bates*, 3954, p. 239; 3976, p. 331; 3981, p. 331.

The company could not negociate £2,000,000, the cost of their teas at 3s. 11d.—*Rickards*, 5231. From 1814-15 to 1819-20 the rate of exchange was higher than that fixed by the Board of Control; in 1814-15 it was 2s. 7⅛d. per Sicca rupee. It first fell below the Board's rates in 1820-21, being then 2s. 2,77d.—*Melvill*, 4926-4928. The Company were drawn upon at Canton in 1818 at 5s. the dollar—*Melvill*, 4933. In 1826 at 4s. 6d., and partly at 4s. 3d.—*Melvill*, 4934. In 1828 at 4s. 2d. and 4s. 1½d.—*Melvill*, 4935. If the trade between England and China were thrown open, the price of the dollar never could rise to 5s. 6d.—*Rickards*, 5256. There is no difficulty in remitting from the Cape of

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Good Hope the produce of British manufactures; bills being there at a premium of 1½ per cent.; for £101. 10s., a bill for £100 on England can be obtained—*Borradaile*, 4065.

The benefit which the territory has derived from the commerce, by the use of the Board's rates instead of the mercantile rates of exchange since 1814, is £7,187,178—*Melvill*, 5676. And in remitting £3,000,000 from India to England annually, is £812,169.—*Melvill*, 5706, 5715. The directors remonstrated from the first against the rates of exchange fixed by the Board of Control—*Melvill*, 5749. If a rate of exchange more favourable to commerce had been adopted, it would have increased the amount applicable to the redemption of the bond debt in England, or of the registered debt in India—*Melvill*, 5830. A deficiency of £812,000 would arise on territorial transactions in exchange from the commercial pursuits, if the China trade were opened—*Melvill*, 5754, 5755.

REMITTANCES.

The Company being obliged to remit from India to England £4,000,000 annually would have difficulty in continuing this, if the China trade were thrown open—*Melvill*, 4338, 4347, 4892, 4897, 5089. If that trade were free, the merchants of India would increase their consignments, and would be able to purchase bills of British traders in England at a reasonable rate of exchange, and thereby make remittances on favourable terms—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 279; 3505, p. 282. If the trade to China were perfectly open, no difficulty would be experienced in making remittances from India to England—*Stewart*, 3879, p. 325; 3932, p. 328; *Rickards*, 3490, p. 279; 3503, p. 282. An increase of trade between England and China would not augment the channel of remittance from India—*Melvill*, 5096. The present mode of remitting £3,000,000 annually from India to England is a benefit to the territorial branch of £812,169—*Melvill*, 5706. The total advantage derived since 1814, by the Company using consignments of merchandize as the mode of remittance, rather than mercantile bills, is £800,660, or 1d. per rupee—*Melvill*, 5727. But in the last year there was a loss upon the goods—*Melvill*, 5742. This does not include the remittance from China—*Melvill*, 5748.

TALE.

Twenty-two tales would be about 22½ cents—*Coffin*, 1587. From the year 1814 down to the latest period, the tale has been proved to cost 6s. 7,502d.—*Lloyd*, 4262; *Melvill*, 4305, 4309, 4310. The Company value the tale, in their profit and loss accounts, at 6s. 8d.—*Melvill*, 4308, 4888. Is used as a weight containing 579,8 English grains, and as a money of account—*Bates*, 3946, 3947. The sterling value of a tale weight of silver in British standard silver at 5s. 2d. per oz. is 74,9d. sterling; in dollar silver 72,2d. sterling, and in pure silver 80,96d. sterling—*Kelly*, 5572, 5573. Value of, at 6s. 8d. has been recognised by all parliamentary committees—*Melvill*, 4888. The real exchange by bills is 5s. 7d. the tale; The Company's officers place the tale in China at 6s. 1d.; if the supplies from England were calculated at the Board's rates, the tale would be 6s. 10,417d.; the Company rate the tale in the cost of teas at 6s. 4d.,

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their investment for the year having actually made the tale cost that sum; in which they are warranted by the Commutation Act—*Lloyd*, 4137, 4144, 4149, 4164. Is valued by the Company, in their profit and loss account, at 6s. 8d.; but, in the upset price of tea, at what it costs—*Melvill*, 4308. A tale weight of dollar silver and 6s. of English money, would yield equal parts of pure silver—*Marjoribanks*, 601. The value of the tale, as taken in Mr. Rickards' statements, is 5s. 6d.—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 273, 5219. An account showing the rate per tale (6s. 4,624d.) at which funds for the China investment were provided in the season 1828-29, (see p. 5)—*Lloyd*, 3995, p. 332. At the rate of 3s. 11d. the dollar, the value of the tale is 5s. 5$\frac{4}{8}$d.; at 4s. 2d. it would be 5s. 9$\frac{7}{8}$d.; at 4s. 3$\frac{1}{2}$d. the dollar, 6s. nearly—*Bates*, 3955, p. 330. The Company's valuation of the, includes the outward freight—*Melvill*, 5054, 5058.

RUPEE,

As valued by the Company in their rate of Exchange, is equal to 2s. 3,84d.—*Leach*, 72. The Madras rupee at 2s. 3,408d.—*Melvill*, 78. The Bombay rupee, 2s. 3d.—*Melvill*, 78. The value of, was settled by the Board of Control, in 1814—*Lloyd*, 3996, p. 334. Has only reference to the transactions between India and China—*Lloyd*, 3998, p. 334. The rupee costs in the purchase of cotton, 2s. 3,84d. but is charged, in the upset price of tea only 2s.—*Lloyd*, 4154. Founded on the principle, that the Commerce must account to the Territory at the high rate of the rupee—*Lloyd*, 4157. Calculated at the old British standard of 5s. 2d. per oz.; the Sicca rupee of Calcutta is worth 24,898d. sterling; the rupees of Madras and Bombay are each worth 23,352d. sterling, and therefore the pound sterling equals 9,639 of the former, and 10,277 of the latter—*Kelly*, 5574.

INDIA.

By opening the trade to China, India would lose the benefit of the Company's gains by commerce, amounting, since 1814, to £12,000,000—*Melvill*, 4898. Essentially depends on the profits of the China trade—*Melvill*, 4903. The fact is not established that trade supports the Indian revenue, but the reverse—*Rickards*, 3444, p. 271; 3449, p. 272; 3598, p. 282; 3770, p. 314; 5263, 5275, 5358. The government of India would be maintained better by the Company not being traders either to India or to China—*Rickards*, 3509, p. 282. The ryots of India, confining themselves to agriculture, would benefit by the introduction of British manufactures—*Rickards*, 3829; 3836, p. 320.

INDIA BOARD.

Samples of teas from the continent of Europe and America delivered by, to the tea brokers—*Layton*, 5501. The directors remonstrated, from the first, against the rates of exchange fixed by—*Melvill*, 5749. Do not keep any accounts, but are furnished with statements from the India House, comprising all the information it is supposed the Board requires—*Melvill*, 5814. Salaries of officers of the India Board in 1830,—President £5000;

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two Commissioners £1500 each, Secretary and assistant Secretary £3000; two Clerks £1000 each; two ditto £900, two ditto £850, five ditto £500, one ditto £450, two ditto £350, two ditto £300, two ditto £250, two ditto £200, two ditto £125, two ditto £100 each; Private Secretary to the President £300, Private Clerk to the Secretary £100, Clerk of the home department £500, Solicitor £200, Librarian £300, assistant £100, Office-keeper £150, Housekeeper £50; four Messengers, together £415, and Porter £100—*J. Stewart Wortley, App.* p. 154.

CHARTER OF THE COMPANY.—MONOPOLY.

Effects expected from the abolition of, *(see below)*—*Rep.* xx. Should the charter be done away with, the policy of the Chinese in restricting the intercourse with Europeans to Canton only, might be altered in course of time—*Aken*, 2206. Would cause a violent interruption to the British trade, unless some energetic diplomatic arrangements preceded such a change—*Davidson*, 2638. If abolished, the smugglers at Canton would rejoice; the Chinese government losing their revenue would view the change with hostility; would raise the price of tea; the whole trade would be endangered; the foreigners would become embroiled with the Chinese—*Davis*, 383; *Marjoribanks*, 178, 338, 829, 841; *Davidson*, 2600. The advantages of the charter in Canton are, that the Company act as a counterpoise to the Hong monopoly, by which more favourable prices are maintained; they support bankrupt merchants and enable the free trader to deal systematically, as well with them as with solvent persons; remitters sometimes obtain a better exchange by remitting through the Company's Indian government than by merchandize; money due by bills on bankrupt Hong paid by the Company's Hong; the large armed ships afford a protection to the British; the Factory influenced the last ambassador to China not to submit to the Kotow. The disadvantages are that they can stop all trade and restrict certain importations from India—*Davidson*, 3041. Abolition of, would cause a war between China and England—*Davidson*, 3043. Vigorous conduct on the part of the British would be required to enforce a suitable treaty of commerce—*Davidson*, 3065. Should be exercised by the King and not by the Company—*Davidson*, 3069. And this being effected, the charter should be done away with—*Davidson*, 3071. Great commercial benefit to Britain would arise from a removal of the Company's monopoly—*Maxwell*, 3817. Opening of the trade to China would extend the intercourse between this country and the East most materially, even in a greater degree than the partial opening of India has done—*Rickards*, 3494, p. 280. Should the trade to China be thrown open, there would not be the least danger of interruption; at all events tea and other articles might be got at Sincapore and other ports in the Eastern Archipelago—*Rickards*, 3499, p. 281.

The English have more powerful means of controlling the tea trade than the Chinese government, from the habits of the people requiring opium—*Rickards*, 3498, p. 281. Should the trade at Canton be interdicted, tea can be procured from Siam by means of junks, but perhaps not sufficient for a large market—*Coffin*, 1881. Might perhaps be still procured at Sincapore—*Hutchinson*, 2707. It is contrary to the Chinese law to convey tea in junks—*Marjoribanks*, 382. Very great difficulties would

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arise from carrying on trade to a large amount, by means of Chinese shipping—*Marjoribanks*, 353. And there could be no security for good tea—*Marjoribanks*, 355. The Chinese shipping are too cumbrous and insecure to carry on any large trade—*Marjoribanks*, 883. The law of China prohibits trading with foreigners; the vessels are precarious and insecure—*Davidson*, 3052.

Individuals always trade better than companies—*Bates*, 3368, p. 226. Abolition of the charter would increase the consumption of British manufactures in China—*Aken*, 2146, 2180; *Hutchinson*, 2686; *Everett*, 2852; *Bates*, 3449, p. 231; *Deans*, 3644, p. 244; *Rickards*, 3810, p. 318. Would diminish it—*Davis*, 387. American trade has fallen off—*Davis*, 507, 510, 539, 1442. Would not materially affect trade for any length of time—*Alsager*, 2489; *Hutchinson*, 2798; *Davidson*, 3045, p. 204; *Rickards*, 3469, p. 277. Would benefit merchants by enabling them to make better investments and returns between China and India—*Rickards*, 3488, p. 279; 3511, p. 282. If the trade with China were perfectly open, no difficulty would be experienced in making the Company's remittances from India—*Stewart*, 3879, p. 325; 3932, p. 328. The Company would still be enabled to trade with China—*Melvill*, 4904.

The charges on tea cargoes would be much less under a system of free trade—*Aken*, 2095. Free traders could supply it cheaper than the Company do at present—*Deans*, 3584, p. 240. The Company's charges are controlled by statute—*Melvill*, 4311, 4334, 4939, 5099. And regulated as to their shipping arrangements—*Melvill*, 4372. If that were not the case, the Company's charges would be as low as those of a free trader—*Melvill*, 4373. The Indian revenue would be deficient in the amount it now receives from the commerce; the commerce has gained since 1814 £12,000,000; this deficiency must be supplied—*Melvill*, 4338, 4898. The Company's trading at the same time as individuals would be mutually injurious, and whether the consumer in England would benefit, depends on the tea being got cheaper—*Melvill*, 4905.

The monopoly by the Company costs the country £1,500,000 more than if the teas were supplied by private contract—*Bates*, 3427, p. 230; 3968, p. 330. On the quantity consumed in 1828-29 £1,727,934 more—*Thorneley*, 3420, p. 268. Additional amount, including the duty, is £2,588,499—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 272. The above statements are fallacious, as they are not founded on the principles on which the Company carry on their trade; and the exchange is not fairly computed—*Melvill*, 4359. Comments on Mr. Melvill's answer to Mr. Rickards' statement—*Rickards*, 5179, 5219, 5228, 5247. The Company's trade has a beneficial influence on foreign trade generally, in preventing innovations of the Chinese government, and counteracts attempts at any closer monopoly on the part of the Chinese—*Marjoribanks*, 189. The Company's trade is not a monopoly, as British ships from every port in Asia can trade there—*Marjoribanks*, 626. At the Cape of Good Hope less tea is consumed on account of—*Mc. Donald*, 4086. Very injurious to the Cape of Good Hope—*Borradaile*, 4064.

INTEREST.

How charged by the Company—(See below)—*Rep.* xv. Charged on teas from the time of investments made for purchase of them to the day of sale; necessarily a part of the prime cost—*Lloyd*, 4236. Is a necessary

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part of the charges; the Company have a right to charge from the date of spending the money; is a legal charge—*Melvill*, 4184, 4298. The Company are authorised by the Commutation Act to charge prime cost and charges; interest is a part of the charge—*Melvill*, 4883. Is charged upon freight of shipping—*Lloyd*, 4244. Is not charged in the profit and loss statement of tea, as the Company trade on their own capital—*Lloyd*, 4399. Charged on tea is, six months, upon the funds placed in China till the ship's arrival in England, and eighteen months more from such arrival till the realization of the sale proceeds, making two years—*Lloyd*, 4232, p. *347. The Company charge interest at 5 per cent. for eighteen months on tea cargoes—*Lloyd*, 4253; *Melvill*, 5101. Is fairly chargeable upon the amount of the prime cost; Mr. Melvill's method of crediting interest is wrong—*Rickards*, 5338.

Three statements to show the deficiency of means to meet the charges, by the profits of the tea trade, of the dividends on East India stock, and interest on the home bond debt—(see p. 17)—*Rickards*, 3764, p. 312. Corrected statement—(see p. 18)—*Rickards*, 5370. Is now paid either by borrowed money or from the territorial revenues of India—*Rickards*, 3770, p. 314; 5263, 5278, 5303. How answered—(see p. 68)—*Melvill*, 4375, 4913. The interest of the Company's bond debt is paid out of their home funds—*Melvill*, 4376. Statements to show that the profits on the tea trade in 1820-21, were inadequate to pay interest on bond debt and dividends; prepared from official documents—(see p. 17)—*Rickards*, 3435 p. 270; 3438, p. 271; 3444, p. 271; 3449, p. 272; 3508, p. 282.

There has been a reduction in the rate of interest—*Melvill*, 5683. On the debt of India in 1814 was £1,502,217 annually; and in 1828 £1,918,507—*Melvill*, 5682. Interest demandable in England, and mode of payment; creditors of the Carnatic have the option of being paid in England as a right—*Melvill*, 5684. The Company have availed themselves of the full power of the 57th clause of the Act 53 Geo. III, c. 155, to pay a dividend of 10½ per cent upon the subscribed capital—*Melvill*, 5779. The Board of Control and the Company differ as to the rate of, chargeable to the territory for advances from the commerce—*Melvill*, 5799. In the commercial accounts the court credit the interest at the rate paid on their Bond debt—*Melvill*, 5800. The Company borrow at 5 per cent.—*Melvill*, 5789.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Not a pound of tea is allowed to be landed at, (except latterly from London) but what is brought by the Company's ships—*Mc. Donald*, 4117; *Aken*, 2067, 2068. A considerable profit is derived by the Company from the sale of tea at—*Aken*, 2063, 2066; *Borradaile*, 4028. Gunpowder tea is 9s. per lb. at—*Aken*, 2087. The merchants of, petitioned against the mode of supplying them with tea—*Borradaile*, 4019. The monopoly of the Company's trade to, from China, is very injurious—*Borradaile*, 4064. Has caused a less consumption of tea—*Mc. Donald*, 4086. The tea trade is carried on with the Cape of Good Hope by the Company exclusively—*Mc. Donald*, 4117; *Aken*, 2067. This colony sustains certain injuries from the Company's exclusive privilege; they pay higher for tea; the resort of shipping to the Cape is lessened; and a transit trade is prevented—*Borradaile*, 4022; *Dixon*, 4117.

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The Company have directed their agent at, to put up tea at 6 per cent. on the cost—*Borradaile*, 4030. The estimated average cost of a pound of black tea, imported from Canton in a company's ship in 1830, should have been 2s. 5d., although the lowest description has been rarely sold at less than 3s. 9d. per lb.—*Borradaile*, 4031. The cost by a private ship with 25 per cent. profit would be 2s. 3½d. per lb.—*Borradaile*, 4032. Tea has been purchased in London, and shipped to the Cape, and seized by the Company, but afterwards released—*Borradaile*, 4061. Price of tea is higher at, than in England—*Borradaile*, 4067. A free trade would be a great benefit to the Cape—*Borradaile*, 4069. Freight from London to the Cape is 40s.; from the Cape to London £3—*Borradaile*, 4073. The Company sell black tea at prices from 3s. 4d. to 4s. per lb.; 3s. 9d. would be the average—*Dixon*, 4078. The teas are sold at a price fixed by the Company—*Dixon*, 4080–4081; *Mc. Donald*, 4089. Would be supplied with many articles from China if the trade was thrown open—*Mc. Donald*, 4090.

Statement shewing the quantity and declared value of tea, on which the duties of customs have been paid at the Cape, from 1816 to 1828; and the population—(see p. 78)—*Dixon*, 4084. In 1816, 125,000 lbs. of tea were sold when the population was 88,000; and the quantity in 1828 was 77,000 lbs. when the population was 132,000—*Dixon*, 4105. Merchants at, pay the duties on imports, *ad valorem*; the Company pay on teas upon the amount of the sales—*Dixon*, 4122. If the trade were open, business might be done there in wines, butter, ivory, hides, skins, horns, aloes, ostrich feathers, corn, elephants' teeth, and seal skins, but not train oil—*Mc. Donald*, 4094; *Dixon*, 4095. The Company import more tea than is necessary for the consumption, and sell it at a price which the inhabitants cannot afford to pay—*Dixon*, 4130. The profit at the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and British North America, from sales by the Company's agents there, from 1814–15 to 1828–29, has been £118,742—*Melvill*, 5875.

WASTAGE.

Stated by Mr. Rickards from Parliamentary papers—*Rickards*, 3454, p. 273; 3770, p. 314. Explained—*Melvill*, 4375. Five per cent. is the allowance taken by the Company's officers on old teas; the wastage is less, about 2½ to 3 per cent.—*Rickards*, 5248. Four per cent. is the lowest allowance that can be made—*Rickards*, 5334. Hardly possible that 2 per cent., as stated by Mr. Melvill, can be a sufficient allowance for—*Rickards*, 5334. One per cent. allowance for wastage, and 1 per cent. for allowance to buyers; about 2 per cent. difference between the sale weight and the invoice weight—*Lloyd*, 4202. 2½ per cent. is a sufficient allowance for—*Bates*, 3988 p. 332.

SIAM.

Jealousy of the government of, and the King putting himself forward as the chief merchant, and requiring pre-emption of all goods, prevents any trade being established—*Marjoribanks*, 882; *Crawfurd*, 3752, p. 311. A large trade carried on with, by Chinese junks, sometimes 80 vessels there

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at a time; the traders exchange teas, earthenware, and sweetmeats for sugar, horns, and hides—*Coffin*, 1876. The Americans have traded to—*Bates*, 3350. Difficult and fruitless to attempt any trade at—*Davidson*, 3058. The embassy of the Company to Siam failed from its being accompanied by an armed force, while an American captain succeeded in trading without trouble—*Bates*, 3453. The Siamese consume large quantities of British manufactures—*Crawfurd*, 3763, p. 312.

POPULATION

Of China, computed now at 140,000,000; Southern provinces of the empire the most populous—*Marjoribanks*, 336. Of China asserted by some authors to be as high as 250,000,000—*Davis*, 1338. The population of Canton is not a fifth of that of London—*Davis*, 1354. And the amount of, living on rivers, greatly exaggerated—*Davis*, 1356. Of China 140,000,000 to 150,000,000—*Deans*, 3553, p. 238. Of Java, is computed at about 5,000,000—*Deans*, 3552, p. 238. Of China Proper, 141,470,005—*Crawfurd*, 3686, p. 301. Of Sincapore, 14,885—*Crawfurd*, 3723, p. 308. 734,700 Chinese settled in Siam, Cochin China, and the islands of the the Eastern Archipelago—*Crawfurd*, 3673, p. 296. Of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1816, 88,486; 1820, 105,336; 1824, 118,300; and in 1828, 132,610—*Dixon*, 4084.

IRON.

Eighteen hundred tons of, shipped every year by the Company, and yields a small profit—*Davis*, 1463. Value of iron in pigs, bars, and bolts, exported from America in 1827; foreign, 3398 dollars, American, 4250 dollars; in 1828, foreign 14,885 dollars, American, *nil*—*Everett*, 2684. Is extensively used in China, and would be readily purchased in bars; the iron produced in China is of very inferior quality, rusts very soon and decays—*Mackie*, 4612.

JAPAN.

If free trade should be established with China, Japan would prove an immense market for British manufactures—*Aken*, 2146. The Dutch are allowed to send two ships annually; the trade is conducted by the Netherlands' Company; the exports were 100 pieces sandalwood, 1167 pieces japanwood, 500 buffalo hides, 1,638 lbs. ivory, valued at 3247 f.; 61 lbs. camphor Baros, or Malay camphor, valued at 3234 f.; 225 Java mats, 24 ps. coca-nut oil, 113 ps. cloves, value 18,936 f.; 6991 ps. sugar, value 104,968 f.; 338 ps. tin, 18,936 f.; Bengal piece goods, value 20,896 f.; hardware and porcelain, 2250 f.; jewellery, 1100 f.; glassware, 3748 f,; Netherlands' broad cloth, 75,209 f; 147 ps. lead, 2793 f.; Netherlands' cotton goods, 61,332 f.; medicine and sundries, making total of exports 373,853 f. or at 12s. ps. £31,154 8s. 4d. The imports consist of 720 ps. camphor, 69,120 f.; 10,745 ps. copper, 617,862 f.; 426 ps. crape, 17,748 f.; cotton cloth, 13,978 f.; medicine, 2270 f.; provisions, 3327 f.; sakkie and soy, 14,392 f.; 207 bags wheat, 2,156 f.; silks, 31,600 f.; sundries, 96,089 f. Total 868,482 Dutch florins=£72,373 10s—*Deans* 3610, p. 242. The Dutch are the only Europeans allowed to trade to—*Deans*, 3611, p. 242. But there appears great anxiety on the part of the

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natives to procure British manufactures—*Deans*, 3611, p. 242. The Dutch are confined to their factory, at Nangasakkie, in Japan—*Deans*, 3613, p. 242. The trade with, is capable of considerable extension—*Deans*, 3622, p. 242.

JAVA.

Inhabitants of, great consumers of British manufactures—*Deans*, 3544, p. 237. In 1825, four Chinese junks traded to—*Deans*, 3511, p. 235. The population of, is computed at 5,000,000—*Deans*, 3552, p. 238—Netherlands' goods, imported into, are duty free. British woollens and cottons pay 25 per cent. ad valorem; and if by way of British India, 35 per cent—*Deans*, 3628, p. 243. An attempt to cultivate the tea plant in, failed, and the gardens were rooted up—*Masterson*, 3586, p. 291.

BECHE-LE-MER

Is a sea-slug fished up in the Eastern Archipelago; is much esteemed in China—*Deans*, 3516, p. 235. Would be largely traded in from the Eastern Archipelago, by small vessels, if the ports of China were not closed—*Aken*, 2196. The supply of, to the Chinese, does not equal the demand; the supply is 14,000 peculs—*Deans*, 3559, p. 239.

GOVERNMENT.

The Company have, during the present charter, discharged a debt to the public of £3,807,985, including interest—*Melvill*, 5687. No pecuniary assistance received from, by the Company—*Melvill*, 5734. All debits to the King's government come under the head of territorial assets—*Melvill*, 5811.

CUSTOMS.

The principal defalcation in the American revenue, has arisen in the department of the customs, from the bankruptcies of those engaged in the Eastern trade—*Davis*, 394. Twelve months credit is allowed the importer of teas by the government of America, when he takes his tea out of bond and sells it—*Brown*, 907; *Milne*, 1052, 1073. This system contributes to over-trading—*Brown*, 909; *Milne*, 1056, 1078; *Davis*, 541. On some goods, 6, 12, and 18 months credit is given; on tea, 12 months from the time of being taken out of bond—*Brown*, 907. Twelve months credit on, for tea—*Milne*, 1056. The facility of credit in the duty has made the loss on trade heavy—*Milne*, 1083. The duty on tea in the United States, is regulated by its quality—*Brown*, 916. The credit given for customs duties causes over-trading—*Brown*, 917; *Milne*, 1056. The customs duty on tea is as high as 75 to 100 per cent.—*Milne*, 1060, 1069. The method of giving credit for, is the same on English manufactures shipped to America, and causes the like pernicious consequences—*Milne*, 1080. It is not likely that frauds would be commited on, by misnaming teas—*Milne*, 1177. 2,000,000 dollars derived from the duty on tea in the United States—*Coffin*, 1770. On tea at Buenos Ayres, 20 per cent. ad valorem—*Cartwright*, 1538.

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The customs department, in India, has not fallen off since 1823-24—*Melvill*, 5771. Amount of customs on the Indian trade £271,527, and on the China trade £31,599, from 1814-15 to 1818-19; and from that year to 1828-29, *nil.*—*Melvill*, 5875. Amount of per centage at which the revenues in India were collected in 1827-28;—in BENGAL, *Land Revenue*, including *Syer* and *Abkaree*, Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, 6,374; Benares, 6,438; Ceded Territory, 9,35; governed Provinces, 10,614:—*Customs*, Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, 17,91; Benares, 16,781; Ceded Territory, 27,065; Conquered Provinces, 9,229; salt, 13,924; opium, 4,94; stamps, 14,186;—in MADRAS, *Land Revenue*, including *Abkaree* and *Moturpha*, ancient possessions, 10,201; Carnatic, 17,321; Tanjore, 12,766; Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 15,531; Provinces ceded by the Nizam, 17,726;—*Customs*, ancient possessions, 15,917; Carnatic, 3,83; Tanjore, 2,336; Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 10,749; Countries ceded by the Nizam, 3,241; *Salt;* ancient possessions, 19,196; Carnatic, 18,911; Tanjore, 19,805; Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 36,903; Stamps, 16,774;—in BOMBAY, *Land Revenue* and *Sayer*, ancient Possessions, 9,45; Possessions ceded by the Guicowar, 12,93; Possessions ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas, 13,34;—*Customs*, ancient Possessions, 14,19; Possessions ceded by the Guicowar, 6; Possessions ceded by and conquered from the Mahrattas, 8,87; Stamps, 19,7—*App.* p. 83-90. And a similar account for the years from 1809-10 to 1826-27 inclusive—*App.* p. 83-90.

SMUGGLING.

The Hong merchants have suffered severely from—*Davis*, 451, 477. Frequent proclamations are made against, by the Hoppo—*Davis*, 1261. But it is carried on notwithstanding—*Davis*, 1263. The smugglers in China are a very powerful body, and move in considerable numbers, and set the government at defiance when they have sea-room; the Chinese possess no marine force strong enough to suppress them—*Marjoribanks*, 860. They transact their business with the greatest regularity in the most valuable commodities—*Marjoribanks*, 884. Will fight desperately for a valuable cargo, if they receive any interruption—*Davidson*, 2584.

MEMORIAL,

Presented by the Americans to the Chinese government, in the Chinese language, refused to be received—*Davis*, 1301.

DUTIES.

Estimated list of, charged by the Hong merchants on goods imported into Canton (see p. 59)—*Marjoribanks*, 653. The Chinese government will not allow traders to pay their own duties—*Marjoribanks*, 655. The Chinese government, by foreign trade, acquire a revenue of 2,000,000 dollars—*Marjoribanks*, 801. The amount of tea duties received by the Company for the crown, since 1814, is £50,184,113—*Melvill*, 5718. Specific duties on teas in the United States, France, and the Netherlands,

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with the *ad valorem* duty, reckoned on the average price of teas at New York, for the 10 years ending with 1829.

TEAS.	UNITED STATES. Price. per lb. s. d.	Duty. per lb. s. d	Ad valorem.	FRANCE. Duty. per lb. d.	Ad valorem.	NETHERLANDS Duty. per lb. d.	Ad valorem.
Bohea	0 9,59	0 6,21	64	7,25	75	1,27	13
Congo	0 8,44	1 0,93	153	7,25	85	1,27	15
Souchong.....	1 5,69	1 0,93	73	7,25	40	2,19	12
Hyson-Skin ..	1 6,8	1 2,49	77	7,25	38	2,19	11
Young Hyson	2 3,83	1 8,7	74	7,25	26	2,19	7
Hyson	2 8,18	1 8,7	64	7,25	22	2,19	6
Gunpowder ..	3 4,64	2 1,87	63	7,25	17	2,19	5
Imperial	3 3,74	2 1,87	65	7,25	18	2,19	5½

Crawfurd, p. 360. Specific duties on coffee in America, France, and the Netherlands, with the *ad valorem* duty, calculated on the bond price at New York in 1829—*Crawfurd*, p. 361. On tea, in 1789, 12½ per cent., in 1795, 20 per cent., in 1806, 96 per cent., and in 1829, 100 per cent—*Crawfurd*, p. 362. Under a system of free trade, the consumption and revenue of the kingdom in tea, might be augmented by above 40 per cent.—*Crawfurd*, p. 369-371. In the duties from 1826 to 1828, as compared with 1823 to 1825, there has been a *decrease* in tea of 7 per cent., whilst on cloves, mace, &c. there has been an *increase* of 9 per cent., on coffee 35 per cent., and on sugar of 70 per cent., all from the East Indies—*Crawfurd*, p. 372. Comparison of the duties on coffee, cocoa, sugar, spirits, tobacco, and tea calculated *ad valorem*—(see p. 1, 2)—*Crawfurd*, p. 372. If the quantity of tea required for the consumption of England were imported by private merchants, the community might receive 40,000,000 lbs. of tea for £6,000,000 sterling, instead of paying £7,000,000, as they now do, for 30,000,000 lbs. of tea; and the government might receive, at the same time, the same amount of duty as before—*Rickards*, 3466-7, p. 275. Netherland goods imported into Java from the Netherlands are duty free, whilst British goods direct from Britain, that is woollen and cotton manufactures, pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and coming by way of British India they pay 35 per cent. *ad valorem* —*Deans*, 3628, p. 243.

FURS

Have been imported into China, both by the Company and Americans —*Davis*, 1417. A trade in, is carried on from the West coast of America to Canton—*Cartwright*, 1481. The fur trade has diminished as the sea otter has become scarce—*Coffin*, 1697. Are in great request among the Chinese —*Coffin*, 1701.

WARS.

The commercial funds expended in the wars which preceded the acquisition of the Dewannie, amounted, exclusive of interest, to £3,616,000—*Melvill*, 5671.

COMMISSION.

Five per cent. is charged by private houses as agency for conducting business in China—*Marjoribanks*, 366. Two per cent. is charged by the Company's agents—*Marjoribanks*, 343. About 3 per cent. is charged by the

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agent or supercargo—*Brown*, 961, 1032; *Milne*, 1105. Two to 2½ per cent. will cover all commission charges—*Brown*, 989. Two to 2½ per cent. upon the invoice price—*Coffin*, 1717. Charge of English residents is 5 per cent—*Coffin*, 1719. 3½ per cent. on the sale price at Canton—*Aken*, 1957. Formerly higher, now considerably reduced—*Davidson*, 2544, 2586. Five per cent. on sales, 2½ on remittances in produce—*Maxwell*, 3709, p. 247; 3789, p. 251. There is no commission on an outward investment of dollars—*Milne*, 1109. The American agents receive 1½ per cent. commission on purchases made in England—*Everett*, 2913. The Company allow the supercargoes 2 per cent. both on the gross sales in China and England—*Marjoribanks*, 343; who pay various expenses connected with their establishment out of it—*Marjoribanks*, 350.

DYEING

Is much cheaper at Leeds than in London, which gives foreigners an advantage over the Company in the purchase of their manufactures—*Dixon*, 2942, 2964. The difference in expense being 15 per cent. on an average—*Dixon*, 3010. Comparison of prices of dyeing in London and Yorkshire.

	IN LONDON.		IN YORKSHIRE.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dyeing Spanish striped Clothes purple.....	2	4	1	6
Black	0	7	0	4
Scarlet	2	1	1	5
Mazarine blue	1	6	0	8

Dixon, 2966. The Americans have their clothes dyed cheaper than the Company—*Walford*, 4784. The Company no longer dye their purples with cochineal, which is a great saving to them—*Walford*, 4794. In Yorkshire is cheaper, but not so well done as in London—*Walford*, 4814. Certain colours cheaper in Gloucestershire than in Yorkshire—*Ireland*, 4875. Cheaper coals, lower rents and wages, enable the Yorkshire dyer to charge less than in London—*Dixon*, 3139. Various statements of dyeing prices—*Ireland*, 4882; *Astell*, p. 425.

SINCAPORE.

There is a large import and export of gold every year—*Crawfurd*, 4280, Consignments to the amount of £30,000 have been sent from Hamburg to, and disposed of at Canton—*Maxwell*, 3671, p. 245. The principal portion was woollens; sales in China not always successful—*Maxwell*, 3672, p. 245. The Chinese have manufactories at, of pearl, sago, and gambier, and have been desirous of procuring a steam engine to carry on this trade with—*Maxwell*, 3817, p. 252. A considerable trade carried on to Siam, Cochin China, &c., through the medium of, from England—*Crawfurd*, 3748, p. 311. The Chinese, from the provinces which conduct foreign trade, viz. Canton, Fokein, Checkien, and Kiaunan, emigrate to, and 6,200 are settled at—*Crawfurd*, 3673, p. 296. A large trade might be carried on through Sincapore, should the trade of Canton be stopped—*Crawfurd*, 3682, p. 301. The population of, was in 1824, 10,683; 1825, 11,851; 1826, 12,905; 1827, 13,732; and in 1828, 14,885—*Crawfurd*,

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3723, p. 308. The harbour of, is an open road, quite secure, and a free-port without duties or port charges—*Crawfurd*, 3726, p. 308. A comparative statement of the imports and exports of, in 1826-7 and 1827-8 —(see p. 41)—*Crawfurd*, 3730, p. 308. Description of the trade in junks at, (see p. 45)—*Crawfurd*, 3849, p. 322. In 1809, before the arrival of Sir Stamford Raffles, Sincapore was only a small fishing village—*Maxfield*, 4735. The population rapidly increased—*Maxfield*, 4736.

SAINT HELENA.

£27,440 is the estimated amount of saving in the charges at, as compared with 1828-29—*Melvill*, 5701—(*App.* No. 6.) The expenses of, have been charged to the territory—*Melvill*, 5857. Apprehends that St. Helena is the property of the Company; if they lost their trade, the expenses could only be paid out of the territorial revenue—*Melvill*, 5878. —Charges at, increased in consequence of its being the residence of Buonaparte—*Melvill*, 5859. A falling off in the receipts in consequence of the repeal of the tonnage duty at—*Melvill*, 5861. In 1827-28 the revenues at, were £3,398, the civil charges £45,808, military charges £75,172, and buildings and fortifications £1,989—*Melvill*—(*App.* p. 128.)

DIVIDENDS.

Amount of, payable to the proprietors of East India Stock, is £630,000 —*Melvill*, 5732-3. The rate per cent. on their commercial capital of £21,731,800 is £2 18s.—*Melvill*, 5733, 5782. The Company have availed themselves of the full power of the 57th clause of the Act 53 Geo. III, to pay a dividend of 10½ per cent. upon the subscribed capital—*Melvill*, 5779. From 1814-15 to 1828-29 the amount of dividends paid to the proprietors of East India Stock is £9,450,000, and the amount of surplus beyond the dividends £10,676,001—*Melvill*, 5875.

ACCOUNTS.

All Indian accounts audited in England; the system at present prevailing is a good one—*Melvill*, 57. The revenue accounts at Madras are kept in Madras rupees—*Melvill*, 79. At Bombay, in rupees converted at 2s. 3d.; at Benares, in Furruckabad rupees, which are converted at the Presidency into Sicca rupees, at 4½ per cent. worse than the Sicca rupee—*Melvill*, 84. At Oude, in Furruckabad rupees—*Melvill*, 85. At the conquered provinces, in Furruckabad rupees—*Melvill*, 86. At Prince of Wales' Island, in Sanaut rupees—*Melvill*, 87. Explanation of the different heads under which particular items are charged—*Melvill*, 90.

Description of the mode of keeping the accounts of the pecuniary transactions of the Indian government, and nature of the revision that takes place in England; revenue and charge accounts are laid annually before Parliament; a detailed review of all the revenues and charges taken annually by the Court of Directors, who communicate to the Indian governments the views and directions of the home authorities as to the general financial administration of India—*Melvill*, 5668. The separation of the commercial from the territorial accounts was first prescribed at the close of the last charter—*Melvill*, 5671, 5791. Accounts presented to the House by the King's command, differ from the true

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accounts, and were not made up at the India House—*Melvill*, 5673. Accounts between the public and the Company are settled annually—*Melvill*, 5690. The Board of Control agree with the Company on the detailed accounts, but reserve to themselves the right of hereafter examining the details—*Melvill*, 5777. There is an omission in the accounts made up at the India Board—*Melvill*, 5813. The Board of Control do not keep any accounts, but are furnished with statements from the India House, comprising all the information it is supposed the Board requires—*Melvill*, 5814. The difficulty of carrying back the separation between the territorial and commercial accounts, previous to 1765, is much less than formerly, because a plan of separation has since been prescribed—*Melvill*, 5832. An account of bad debts is kept—*Melvill*, 5843.

ADMIRAL DRURY.

The Chinese government refused to hold intercourse with, acknowledging no authority but that of the Company—*Marjoribanks*, 248. Was treated with the greatest contempt as a public functionary—*Davis*, 397. When in China, the Chinese refused to acknowledge, and would not receive him—*Marjoribanks*, 794. Not received because it was supposed by the Chinese that he was deputed by a governor or servant of the Company, who were only a body of merchants—*Stewart*, 3886, p. 325. Took possession of the island of Macao; in consequence of which, the Chinese stopped the trade—*Stewart*, 3856, p. 322.

LOANS.

Mode of payment of interest thereon—(see p. 69)—*Melvill*, 5684. The payments on account of the public loan of 1812, were charged to the territorial revenues—*Melvill*, 5805. Doubtful whether it is right so to charge them—*Melvill*, 5808.

EAST INDIANS.

Certain parties in Calcutta, who have been called Eurasians, Anglo-Indians, Indo-Britons, half-castes, &c., but have latterly selected the name of "East Indians" for themselves—*Ricketts*, 5880. They are the descendants of European British subjects and European foreigners by native mothers, legitimate and illegitimate, as well as their offspring by intermarriages—*Ricketts*, 5881. There are 20,000 of this description, about two-thirds of whom live in Calcutta—*Ricketts*, 5886. 10,000 more live in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay—*Ricketts*, 5891. The general practice of the King's troops serving in India, is to have native wives—*Ricketts*, 5888. Religion of these wives in Bengal is chiefly Mahomedan—*Ricketts*, 5892. East Indians follow the religion of their fathers, who are chiefly Protestants; generally speak English; and when educated are entirely European in their habits, feelings, dress, language, &c.—*Ricketts*, 5893, 5899. Many officers of high rank marry with these females, but not with any of unmixed Indian race; and their offspring legally belong to the class of the father—*Ricketts*, 5900, 5904.

Are subject, if residing in Calcutta, to the supreme court; if in the Provinces, to the Mofussil courts, whose proceedings are regulated by the Mahomedan court, modified by the Company's regulations—*Ricketts*,

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5905. Are married by a Protestant chaplain—*Ricketts*, 5910. Are deprived of the protection of the Habeas Corpus Act, liable to be taken up on suspicion and confined as state prisoners, and dealt with in all respects as natives, without the right of appeal to the supreme court; are fined, imprisoned, and corporally punished at the discretion of the judge, without the intervention of a jury, and are excluded from the regular service of the Company, civil and military—*Ricketts*, 5917. Are generally employed as clerks, and in no other capacity—*Ricketts*, 5932. If they embraced the Mahomedan religion, they would be at once eligible to those offices which are now confined entirely to the natives—*Ricketts*, 5933. Civil and military service was open to the East Indians prior to 1791—*Ricketts*, 5934. Several East Indians are distinguished officers in the Company's service—*Ricketts*, 5937. Have generally been considered gallant officers—*Ricketts*, 5938. These officers are exempt from summary jurisdiction, as being employed in the Company's service—*Ricketts*, 5942. —Many are eminent in the medical profession—*Ricketts*, 5947. Are indigo planters, schoolmasters, architects, printers, carvers and gilders, and undertakers—*Ricketts*, 5950. Children are educated in the upper and lower military orphan schools—*Ricketts*, 5959. There are other charitable institutions for educating the poorer classes—*Ricketts*, 5962. East Indians have been admitted as attornies in the supreme courts—*Ricketts*, 5969. Their usual salaries as writers is from 50 to 100 rupees a month—*Ricketts*, 5970. Might perform the duties of a collector or a judge, for one-third of the salary that a European would—*Ricketts*, 5794. They have no idea of amassing a large fortune to return to a distant land—*Ricketts*, 5975.

Are as much respected as Europeans would be in similar situations; no distinction is made between East Indians and Europeans, on the part of the natives; the distinction emanates from the authorities at home—*Ricketts*, 5977. A more liberal policy is adopted towards this class of persons by other powers, and also at Ceylon—*Ricketts*, 5982. Some hold land to a considerable extent—*Ricketts*, 5985. Are not liable to any restrictions upon holding lands—*Ricketts*, 6074. Europeans, though nominally prohibited from holding lands, do in fact hold them—*Ricketts*, 6081. But their holding is not recognized by law—*Ricketts*, 6082. None are in the condition of manual labourers—*Ricketts*, 5990. Are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, English grammar, &c., but not Latin or Greek, in the upper military orphan school—*Ricketts*, 5995.

Children of East Indian parents on both sides, are now admissible into all stations, civil or military—*Ricketts*, 5998. The children are subject to all the legal disabilities of the father—*Ricketts*, 6000. Have never been recruited as private soldiers—*Ricketts*, 6004. There are no christians among the native troops; some of the East Indians are drummers and fifers—*Ricketts*, 6006. Is not aware of any East Indians having been tried according to the criminal law of Mahomet, but this is owing to their own good conduct—*Ricketts*, 6008. No distinction made between the trial of, and British subjects—*Ricketts*, 6011.

Being employed as clerks in public offices does not exempt them from the jurisdiction of the Mofussil courts—*Ricketts*, 6020. The main grievance of the East Indians is, that as soon as they pass beyond the jurisdiction of the supreme court of Calcutta to reside in the interior,

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they are placed beyond the pale of all civil law, whether British, Hindoo, or Mahomedan—*Ricketts*, 6025. There is no law on the subject of the bequest of property—*Ricketts*, 6026; or on the subject of marriage—*Ricketts*, 6030. Are not admissible to any offices to which natives could be admitted—*Ricketts*, 6045. Owing to the correctness of their own conduct, they have not been brought under the lash of the law—*Ricketts*, 6047. Are held in great respect by the natives—*Ricketts*, 6049.

The prejudice existing against them is not founded on the inadequacy of their education—*Ricketts*, 6030. Education is going on rapidly—*Ricketts*, 6055. They have served on juries since 1827—*Ricketts*, 6057. Of 20,000 in Bengal, about 500 are qualified to hold high situations, and 1,500 to hold subordinate ones—*Ricketts*, 6060. About 1,000 are actually so employed—*Ricketts*, 6061. The Mahomedan code of law has been modified, by the Company's regulations, from time to time—*Ricketts*, 6063. The East Indians, as christians, object to the principle of having any thing to do with the Mahomedan code—*Ricketts*, 6065. There are some Hindoo mothers, but the Mahomedan preponderate—*Ricketts*, 6072. Are not restricted from holding land; are not liable to deportation, which Europeans are—*Ricketts*, 6076. The condition of that class would be improved by their being placed on a footing with British-born subjects not in the King's or Company's service—*Ricketts*, 6079. If public employments were open to them, their qualifications for office would considerably increase—*Ricketts*, 6085. British-born subjects are not amenable to the Mahomedan law—*Ricketts*, 6088.

AGENTS.—English agents are not allowed by the Company to reside in Canton; there are agents, but they reside under a foreign flag—*Aken*, 2129; *Davidson*, 2500. Some British houses of great respectability are established there—*Marjoribanks*, 278. Whom the Company have allowed to remain in China with and without the diplomas of foreign consuls—*Marjoribanks*, 626. Have said that they could buy tea as well and as good as the Company—*Aken*, 2140.

AMOY.—The Spaniards still enjoy the right of trade to, but it is almost a nominal privilege—*Marjoribanks*, 170; *Davis*, 389; *Mackie*, 4490. But they would not, it is supposed, be admitted there now—*Davis*, 1310; *Mackie*, 4490. Is a very large town; there are nearly as many junks about there as about the port of Canton—*Mackie*, 4601. A large foreign trade is carried on with, from Manilla and Sincapore, in junks of 500 or 600 tons—*Mackie*, 4607.

ANNUITY FUND.—A long correspondence commenced in 1822, and was continued to 1829, between the Court of Directors and the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respecting the formation of an annuity fund for the civil servants of those establishments—*App.* p. 51-81. Which ensued in an arrangement for the institution of an annuity fund for the retirement of civil servants; the Company contributing to that fund an annual subscription equal to the aggregate of the subscriptions of their servants—*Melvill*, 5762. The expense of this fund to the Company is between five and six lacs of rupees annually—*Melvill*, 5764. The Bengal annuity fund was instituted in 1824—*Melvill*, 5867. But annuity funds existed in many parts of India before that period—*Melvill*, 5868.

ARMY.—The augmentation of the military expenditure of India has

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been caused by the Burmese war, by the operations against Bhurtpoor, and by an increase in the number of King's and Company's regiments in India—*Melvill*, 5693. Orders have been issued, by the Court of Directors, for retrenchment, and for a specific reduction of the army, which will not much exceed its strength before the Nepaul war in 1813, notwithstanding the extension of territory which has taken place since that period—*Melvill*, 5697. Reduction of the charges civil and military of India, as compared with 1828-29, is estimated for 1829-30, at £604,121; 1830-31, at £1,103,043; 1831-32, at £1,271,943; and for 1832-33, at £1,430,264—*Melvill*, 5701—(*App.* Nos. 1, 2, 3.) The sum of £60,000 is paid annually by the Company on account of retired pensions to soldiers, and half-pay to officers of King's troops serving in India—*Melvill*, 5776. Advances are made to officers, and the balance is paid with interest when the accounts are finally closed—*Melvill*, 5815. It is the practice of King's troops, serving in India, to have native wives—*Ricketts*, 5888. The religion of these wives is chiefly Mahomedan—*Ricketts*, 5892. The descendants (East Indians), follow the religion, language, and customs, of their European fathers—*Ricketts*, 5893-5899. The females of this class marry officers of high rank—*Ricketts*, 5900-5904. East Indians are now excluded from the military service—*Ricketts*, 5926. Officers, admitted into the service before 1791, have generally been considered men of gallantry—*Ricketts*, 5937. These officers are exempt from summary jurisdictions, as being employed in the Company's service—*Ricketts*, 5942. East Indians have never been recruited in the Company's army as private soldiers—*Ricketts*, 6004. There are no christians among the native troops; they are composed entirely of Hindoos and Mahomedans; some of the East Indians are drummers and fifers—*Ricketts*, 6006.

BORNEO.—If a free trade were permitted to China, much traffic might be carried on with—*Aken*, 248.

BURMESE WAR augmented the military expenditure of India—*Melvill*, 5693. The whole expenses computed at £11,000,000 or £12,000,000 sterling—*Melvill*, 5744.

BUONAPARTE.—The charges at St. Helena were increased in consequence of its being the residence of Buonaparte—*Melvill*, 5859.

FORTS IN CHINA are in a state of dilapidation; the guns honeycombed, and, being laid between two pieces of wood, could only be fired in a straight line—*Mackie*, 4527.

CASSIA forms part of a general cargo from Canton to America—*Coffin*, 1560, 1831.

CLOVES are purchased by the Chinese—*Aken*, 1928.

COCHIN CHINA.—Attempt of the Americans to trade with, an utter failure—*Davis*, 525. An attempt was made by the British Factory, which also proved a failure—*Davis*, 526; *Marjoribanks*, 882. The jealousy of the government of, and the King's requiring the right of pre-emption of all commodities, render all attempts at trade abortive—*Marjoribanks*, 882. The Cochin Chinese are averse to free trade—*Aken*, 2194, 2202.

COCHINEAL is no longer used in dyeing purples—*Walford*, 4794. Is entirely excluded by lac dye—*Walford*, 4802.

COCOA.—Duty on, calculated *ad valorem*, varies from 86 to 583 per cent.—*Crawfurd*, p. 372.

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COFFEE.—Comparative statement of the consumption of Great Britain, the United States of America, and France, in Coffee, for 11 years.

Years.	Great Britain. lbs.	United States. lbs.	France. lbs.
1818	7,967,857	19,199,403	14,951,684
1819	7,429,352	20,825,869	14,583,707
1820	6,896,286	13,291,875	17,868,991
1821	7,327,283	15,965,237	16,085,775
1822	7,404,204	14,282,982	20,127,465
1823	8,209,245	18,603,330	18,059,734
1824	7,993,040	20,368,450	22,604,456
1825	10,766,112	22,357,721	16,451,410
1826	12,724,139	26,449,356	17,589,800
1827	14,974,378	31,895,217	22,060,713
1828	16,522,423	37,258,879	20,521,883
Average of the first five years	7,404,996	16,713,073	16,723,524
Ditto of the last six years	11,864,889	26,155,492	19,547,982
Increase... ...	60 per Cent.	56 per Cent.	16 per Cent.

—*Crawfurd*, p. 361. Duty on Coffee in England varies from 71 to 378 per cent. *ad valorem*—*Crawfurd*, p. 372.

COMMITTEE, or officer deputed by the King, would be attended to, by the Chinese government, more than the select committee from the Company are now—*Stewart*, 3885-3887, p. 325.

COMMUTATION ACT (24 Geo. III., c. 38.)—The Company exact no profit but that which it authorizes—*Lloyd*, 4164; *Melvill*, 5059. The quantity of tea, and the time it is kept in the Company's warehouses is regulated by this act—*Melvill*, 5099. The consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is provided for under it—*Melvill*, 4297. It requires that the Company should always have a year's stock in hand—*Melvill*, 4392, 4886, 4937, 5099; *Lloyd*, 4230. Before the passing of this act, three fourths of the tea used in England was smuggled—*Layton*, 5485.

COMPRADORE DUTIES, on ships at Canton, amount to 2,000 dollars—*Aken*, 1949.

CONSOO CHARGES are not levied on British woollens—*Marjoribanks*, 205. Is a tax levied on manufactures, of the most anti-commercial and oppressive nature; laid on by the Viceroy and Hong merchants—*Davidson*, 3054.

CONSUL, BRITISH.—A person possessing that office, unless his power was backed by some other influence, would not be successful in controlling his countrymen in China, or regulating intercourse with the Chinese—*Marjoribanks*, 203. The Chinese government would never acknowledge him—*Marjoribanks*, 787. A committee appointed by the King would be attended to more than the select committee of the Company—*Stewart*, 3885, 3887, p. 325.

CONSUL, AMERICAN.—Hardly recognized by the Chinese government—*Davis*, 396. Not recognized by the Chinese—*Coffin*, 1742. No consuls recognized, *Coffin*, 1743. Is personally engaged in trade, and

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receives no salary—*Davis*, 450. Has very little power—*Marjoribanks*, 202. The Americans are obliged by their laws to deposit their ships' papers with him; he signs the landing certificate for such goods as they get a debenture on; it is sworn before him; when piece goods are shipped from Canton that pay an *ad valorem* duty, the invoice is sworn before him—*Coffin*, 1738. Has no power over the shipping—*Hutchinson*, 2700.

CONSUL, HANSE TOWNS.—Have lately appointed a consul at Canton, in order to open a market for the consumption of continental woollens—*Dixon*, 3001.

CREWS OF SHIPS.—A system of police is established by the Factory to control them—*Stewart*, 3883, p. 325; *Davis*, 400. Several ships, with entire English crews, have been at Canton without creating any difficulty—*Maxwell*, 3768, p. 250. No difficulty whatever in managing European crews at Canton—*Pope*, 3856, p. 254. The crews of vessels trading up the coast of China are frequently ashore, and never create any disturbance with the natives—*Mackie*, 4515.

CUMSHAW DUTY, at Canton, is the same on all ships; about 1950 dollars—*Coffin*, 1710; *Aken*, 1943. Is charged according to a measurement between the mainmast and foremast for the length, and from the centre to the side of the ship for the breadth; a vessel with two masts is measured from the end of the tiller to the foremast—*Coffin*, 1712.

DEAD CAPITAL.—In the amount of commercial assets (£21,731,869) the dead capital of the Company is included at a valuation—*Melvill*, 5728, 5751.

EARTHENWARE is carried by the Chinese to Siam, for the purpose of trade—*Coffin*, 1906.

EMBASSY.—The situation of British residents in China has been materially improved by the conduct of the late—*Marjoribanks*, 176. Of Lords Macartney and Amherst were complimentary, and had they stated their purpose to be commercial, would not have been more likely to be received into the Imperial presence—*Davidson*, 3084. The augmentation of the civil charges of India has been caused by extraordinary embassies and missions of the Company, some of them consequent on a state of war—*Melvill*, 5693. Expenses of the China embassy, from 1815-16 to 1817-18, were £86,508—*Melvill*, 5875.

EXCISE DUTY levied on tea, has amounted to more than £3,300,000, which is about the average sum—*Wybrow*, 5603, 5608. Is paid to the Crown a fortnight after the prompt day—*Wybrow*, 5591. The expense of the tea establishment, for the excise in London, is £10,000 a year—*Wybrow*, 5596. That is, without the establishment of stocking officers—*Truelock*, 5604.

FOREIGNERS.—The acknowledged authority of the Company is beneficial to foreigners, both politically and commercially; and all advantages which result from their present position would cease with the withdrawal of their power—*Davis*, 416; *Davidson*, 3041. Have gained by privileges which have been obtained by the Company's factory; they have been gained at the cost of Great Britain—*Davidson*, 2612, 3047. The trade carried on between Continental Europe and China has, in some instances, been unsuccessful, in others ruinous—*Davidson*, 3050.

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FRIGATES built at Bombay; the Trincomalee, of 1065 tons, was built for £29 8s. 2d. per ton; these are built of teak. The Cornwallis, 74, of 1809 tons, was built at £30 14s. a ton; the Victor, of 382 tons, was built at £23 9s. 7d. a ton; the Zebra, of 385 tons, was built at £24 6s. 7d. a ton; the Sphinx, of 239 tons, was built at £24 6s. 6d. a ton; the Camden, of 240 tons, was built at £25 3s. 10d. a ton—*Maxfield*, 4675.

GINSENG has been shipped, but in small quantities, from Liverpool, by the Americans, for the Chinese markets—*Brown*, 992. Is brought from America, and also grown in India, but held by the Chinese in very low estimation compared with that grown in Tartary—*Davis*, 1423.

GOLD.—There is a large import and export of, every year, from Sincapore, amounting to as much as 1000 lbs. weight troy—*Crawfurd*, 4286. The Chinese work the gold mines in Batavia on their own account—*Crawfurd*, 4281.

HIDES are largely traded in, by the Chinese, from Sincapore—*Coffin*, 1897.

HOME ESTABLISHMENTS.—The expected savings from reductions on, is £20,000 annually—*Melvill*, 5864.

HOOGLY RIVER.—There is less danger attending a voyage to Canton than Calcutta, on account of—*Aken*, 2059.

HOPPO is the third civil officer at Canton; receives no salary, but pays himself out of the duties—*Davis*, 1284. The edict of Hoppo Wan-Ta-jin to the linguists, Achow and others, forbids illicit dealings with shopmen—*Davis*, 1260.

HORN.—The Chinese junks take back, from Siam and Sincapore—*Coffin*, 1896.

INDEMNITY BONDS.—The Hong merchants have, on some occasions, required them from the country trade, and from American agents, to protect themselves against exactions from the government—*Marjoribanks*, 691.

INDIGO has been run up in the Calcutta market, when the Company have been purchasers, from 190 to 240 rupees a maund—*Rickards*, 3511, p. 283. The East Indians not employed in the service of the government, are usually indigo planters, schoolmasters, architects, &c.—*Ricketts*, 5950. From 1823 to 1829, the quantity of indigo imported into the united kingdom, was 39,957,624 lbs., of which 20,381,264 was re-exported, the proportion of re-exportations to importations being as 51 to 100—*Crawfurd*, p. 360.

JAPANESE distrust the Chinese on account of their proximity—*Marjoribanks*, 881.

KESIAK is a large town, with a considerable trade, within 150 miles of Canton—*Mackie*, 4482.

LAC DYE, first used in England in 1812; since which time a considerable improvement has taken place in the colour produced from it, and it is now generally preferred for military purposes; great quantities are exported to Flanders, and the Dutch use it in preparing their cloths for the China market—*Dixon*, 2972. For the last three or four years,

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there has been an importation of 2000 to 2500 chests annually—*Walford*, 4796. Which has excluded cochineal entirely—*Walford*, 4802.

LADY FLORA.—In the case respecting this ship, before the King in council, it was decided that the Cape of Good Hope was not "an intermediate port between Canton and Calcutta"—*Aken*, 2078.

LAW OF CHINA divides property equally among descendants—*Davis*, 492.

LEATHER is much used in China; even the skins of the opium chests are readily bought—*Mackie*, 4620.

LICENCES—To trade to China from India, are granted by the local governments—*Davis*, 405. Tea licences are granted to country ships—*Marjoribanks*, 627. Are not granted for a larger amount than 400 chests—*Aken*, 2070. The Cape of Good Hope is not included in the licences; the licences run thus—"you can take 400 chests of tea in at Canton, to dispose of it at any intermediate ports between this and Calcutta"—*Aken*, 2076.

LINENS—There were shipments of, to China, but not latterly, as they did not answer well—*Brown*, 1011.

MACAO—Admiral Drewry took possession of this island, and the Chinese stopped the British trade until the troops were withdrawn—*Stewart*, 3856, p. 322.

MARKET, CONTINENTAL.—In 1829, a great many ships were consigned from Canton, which came to Cowes for orders to what market to proceed; they were sent to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Hamburgh; the trade last year paid well, but has not been generally profitable—*Bates*, 3247.

MARKETS, INDIAN.—Whenever the Company enter the markets in India, the price of goods is immediately run up 15 to 30 per cent.—*Rickards*, 3511, p. 283.

MAURITIUS—Deemed, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the case of the Lady Flora, not to be an intermediate port between Canton and Calcutta; the ship was seized in consequence, but afterwards liberated on appeal to the King in council—*Aken*, 2078.

MERCHANDIZE, CHARGES ON—Calculated in the Indian and China trades at 5 per cent. on the sale price of the goods, amounting from 1814-15 to 1828-29 to £1,355,483—*Melvill*, 5875.

MISSIONARIES.—A French bishop and his suite have been lately landed at Macao, to proceed to the interior of China as—*Aken*, 2189.

NANKEENS—The Company do not trade in; their officers and commanders, as also the Americans, do trade in—*Marjoribanks*, 746; *Coffin*, 1560, 1831.

NETHERLANDS' CHINA COMPANY AND TRADE—Established for conducting the China trade—*Davis*, 516; which is, however, open to all persons to form a similar one—*Davis*, 522. Was formed to encourage the export of Dutch manufactures—*Masterson*, 3573, p. 290. The establishment of the Dutch Company was offensive to the whole people of Holland—*Masterson*, 3608, p. 292. The trade in tea is a favourite object of

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the King of the Netherlands; but, since 1825, they have lost by it £200,000 on 100,000 quarter chests, the quantity imported—*Masterson*, 3564, p. 289. Are restricted to the exportation of their own manufactures—*Masterson*, 3570, p. 290. The speculations of the Dutch Company have been attended with considerable loss—*Coffin*, 1669. Private Dutch traders may load with British manufactures for China—*Masterson*, 3627, p. 293. The Dutch Company cannot buy English manufactures—*Masterson*, 3629, p. 294. The King of the Netherlands is a large shareholder in this Company, on his private account—*Masterson*, 3613, p. 293. The general result of the Dutch private adventures is a loss—*Masterson*, 3621, p. 293. The Dutch have not had, of late years, any difficulty with the Chinese authorities—*Marjoribanks*, 268; *Davis*, 523. Shares in the Dutch Company have been as high as 105, and as low as 75, and are now at 94½ per cent.—*Masterson*, 3607, p. 292. The Dutch Company inflicts injuries on the private trade, from the government favouring them, giving them the preference of government freights, and the preference of their contracts, and, from their great command of capital, coming into the market with such large quantities of goods, and telling the trade that there will be such sales at regular times, in autumn and spring, so that the private merchants have little chance with the buyers in the mean time, and the Company also trading at a loss to themselves—*Masterson*, 3633, p. 294.

NEW SOUTH WALES is supplied with tea by licences from the select committee in China—*Marjoribanks*, 652.

NUTMEGS are bought and traded in by the Chinese—*Aken*, 1928.

OVERLOOKERS of cloths and woollens, delivered according to the Company's contracts, are excessively strict, and from their decision there is no appeal—*Dixon*, 2946; which is a great drawback to manufacturers' transactions with the Company—*Dixon*, 3180. But there is seldom any occasion to complain—*Dixon*, 3182. The Company, in their inspection of cloths, are never severe or unreasonable—*Walford*, 4792. Cloths are inspected by—*Ireland*, 4849; who never reject improperly—*Ireland*, 4852.

PARAGUAY—Tea of, used to be consumed largely by the South Americans, but latterly they have not been able to procure it in sufficient quantity—*Cartwright*, 1482. The tea plant of, is quite a different plant from the Chinese—*Cartwright*, 1484. Price of, at Buenos Ayres, 7d. to 9d. per lb., and is drank principally by natives—*Cartwright*, 1535.

PECUL is reckoned, commercially, to weigh 133⅓lbs.; its true weight is 132lbs. 9oz.—*Kelly*, 5570.

PENANG.—The estimated ultimate reduction which will be effected in the expenses of Penang, Malacca, and Sincapore, is 4,30,000 *Sa. Rs.* or £49,880—*Melvill*, 5701, (*App.* No. 5.) The government of Bengal suggested, simultaneously with the court of directors, the reduction of this establishment—*Melvill*, 5736.

PENSIONS.—Annual payment by the Company, on account of retired pensions to soldiers, and half-pay to officers of King's troops serving in India, is £60,000—*Melvill*, 5776.

PEPPER—Is traded in, by the Chinese, from Sincapore—*Coffin*, 1896. Comparative statement of the proportion of re-exportations to importations, from 1823 to 1829, is as 53 to 100 (see p. 3.)—*Crawfurd*, p. 360.

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Average sale-price per lb., of black-pepper, in 1814-15, was 15½d; 1817-18, 8⅝d.; 1820-21, 6½d.; 1823-24, 6d.; 1826-27, 4½d.; and in 1828-29, 3d.—*Crawfurd*, p. 358.

PERSIA—The payments made to, were in part of subsidy—*Melvill*, 5745. In 1827 or 1828 there was a payment made of £124,000, to exonerate the British government from the obligations of the treaty which compelled them to subsidize Persia during war—*Melvill*, 5747.

PESHCUSH.—An annual payment of £72,072 was made by the Company as peshcush or tribute to the Nizam, which was redeemed by paying £1,201,200—*Melvill*, 5691.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—If a free trade were permitted to China, much traffic might be carried on with the—*Aken*, 2148.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.—The Court of Directors, with a view to reduce the expenditure, have ordered an inquiry into the constitution and details of the Pilot Establishment at Calcutta—*Melvill*, 5697.

PIRATES—No Company's ship ever captured by—*Alsager*, 2388. Small vessels may have been taken by them off Banca—*Alsager*, 2396.

POLICE.—The crews of vessels, at Canton, are managed by—*Davis*, 400.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.—The charge of this settlement increased from £26,563, in 1819-20, to £104,125 in 1825-26, which arose, in a great measure, from the operations in the Ava territory and the transfer of a number of servants from Bencoolen to Prince of Wales's Island—*Melvill*, 5862.

PROVISIONS are allowed to enter Canton free of duty—*Maxwell*, 3720, p. 248.

PUTCHUCK is a species of dye, used by the Chinese for dyeing nankeen—*Aken*, 1926.

QUICKSILVER has been shipped for China, from Liverpool, by the Americans, but in small quantities—*Brown*, 992. And a small quantity of quicksilver is also sold at Canton—*Davis*, 1465.

RATTANS are traded in, by the Chinese, from Sincapore—*Coffin*, 1896. From India—*Aken*, 1928.

RAW PRODUCE finds the best market in China, from the anxiety of the Chinese government to protect their own manufactures—*Marjoribanks*, 643.

RESIDENCIES.—The Court of Directors have issued orders for the reduction of some of the political residencies in India—*Melvill*, 5697.

RETRENCHMENT.—Instructions have been issued by the Court of Directors for retrenchment, and for a specific reduction of the army—*Melvill*, 5697. Committees have been appointed with a view to retrenchment—*Melvill*, 5698. Estimate of the amount in which the charges of India are expected to be diminished, by the various reductions of establishments military and civil, as compared with 1828-29, is for 1829-30, £604,121; 1830-31, £1,103,043; 1831-32, £1,271,943; and for 1832-33, £1,439,264—*Melvill*, 5701, (B.) The estimated military reductions, as compared with 1828-29, are, for the year 1832-33, at Bengal, £431,436;

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Madras, £272,343; and at Bombay, £184,601—*Melvill*, 5701—(*App.* Nos. 1, 2, 3.) The ultimate annual saving, in the civil and military departments, will be, at Bengal, £140,812; Madras, £37,486; Bombay, £30,330; there will also be a saving of £11,600 per annum for the military pay of officers holding civil appointments, making a total of £220,228—*Melvill*, 5701—(*App.* No. 4.) The ultimate annual reduction in the expenses of Penang, Malacca, and Sincapore, will be £49,880, and of St. Helena will be £27,440—*Melvill*, 5701—(*App.* Nos. 5, 6.) A reduction in the civil establishments is contemplated, and is going forward both in numbers and salaries—*Melvill*, 5758. A reduction of about £9000 was effected in 1828, in the charges of the home establishment—*Melvill*, 5773. The expected saving, from reductions on the home establishment, is £20,000 annually—*Melvill*, 5864.

RICE—American ships at Canton frequently run to the Philippine Islands, and return with—*Coffin*, 1705.

RIVERS.—The number of those who live on rivers, in China, is greatly exaggerated—*Davis*, 1356. The river which brings the teas to Canton is a mere trout-stream, and frequently has not water enough to float the vessels on—*Davis*, 1357.

SALTPETRE is traded in by the Chinese—*Aken*, 1928. A contraband trade is carried on with China, on account of the government duties being high—*Aken*, 2006. The Chinese law forbids the sale of, to any person except the government—*Aken*, 2219. Average sale-price of, per cwt. in 1814-15, 89s. 6d.; 1817-18, 40s. 6d.; 1820-21, 28s. 5d.; 1823-24, 25s. 6d.; 1826-27, 22s.; and in 1828-29, 23s. 6d.—*Crawfurd*, p. 358.

SANDALWOOD would be traded in from the Eastern Archipelago, in small vessels, if the ports of China were not closed—*Aken*, 2197.

SANDWICH ISLANDS—The Americans carry on some China trade with—*Bates*, 3228.

SICCA RUPEE, as valued by the Company in their rate of exchange, is equal to 2s. 3,84d.—*Leach*, 72.

SILK.—Raw silk is no longer traded in by the Company; is exported from China; goes principally to America; and some to Sincapore—*Marjoribanks*, 746-750. Is generally bought of outside dealers—*Coffin*, 1580. Is a principal return from China to the United States—*Brown*, 921, 1027; *Coffin*, 1560. The American trade, in China, is greatly directed to silk piece goods—*Davis*, 1468; *Coffin*, 1831. Is a more profitable investment than tea—*Milne*, 1191. Last year the trade in manufactured silk was not profitable—*Bates*, 3235, p. 219. Silk piece-goods are excepted from the monopoly of the Hong merchants—*Davis*, 1280. There is a large consumption of Chinese silk in South America—*Cartwright*, 1476, 1486.

SILVER.—Sycee silver is not allowed to be exported from China—*Marjoribanks*, 764,765. Other silver may be regularly shipped by licence—*Hutchinson*, 2769. Is an article of trade prohibited by the Chinese government—*Davidson*, 2551. A contraband trade in, is carried on to a large extent from China—*Marjoribanks*, 765; *Rickards*, 3496, p. 281. In taking the value of silver, the Company use the old mint-price—*Lloyd*, 4147. 6,094,000 tales of Sycee silver is exported from Canton annually—*Marjoribanks*, 762. In one season to the value of half a million sterling—

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Marjoribanks, 768. But never by the Company—*Davis*, 437. See also *Specie*, p. 51.

SKIN.—The Company exported 2,000 peculs of skin tea, in 1826-27—*Bates*, 3445, p. 231.

SMUGGLERS IN CHINA are a very powerful body, and move in considerable numbers, and set the government at defiance when they have sea-room; the Chinese possess no marine force strong enough to suppress them—*Marjoribanks*, 860. They transact their business with the greatest regularity in the most valuable commodities—*Marjoribanks*, 884. Will fight desperately for a valuable cargo, if they receive any interruption—*Davidson*, 2584.

SOLDIERS, in China, not numerous nor well armed—*Mackie*, 4522.

SOUCHONG TEA is purchased at 30 to 40 tales per pecul—*Marjoribanks*, 606. The Company exported 2,000 peculs of souchong in 1826-27—*Bates*, 3445, p. 231.

STEEL; cast and blistered; are articles of trade with the Chinese—*Aken*, 1929. In small bars, is imported from England—*Aken*, 1930.

SUGAR is traded in, by the Chinese junks, at Siam—*Coffin*, 1896. Comparison of duties on, with tea (see p. 2.)—*Crawfurd*, p. 372. Importations and re-exportations of, (see p. 3)—*Crawfurd*, p. 360. Average sale-price of, per cwt. in 1814-15, 58s 8d.; 1817-18, 49s.; 1820-21, 34s.; 1823-24, 30s.; 1826-27, 30s.; and in 1828-29, 35s.—*Crawfurd*, p. 358.

SUNCHI.—The Company exported 1,000 peculs of Sunchi in 1826-27—*Bates*, 3445, p. 231.

SUPERANNUATIONS, connected with the India Board, amounted to £5,532 6s. 8d. on the 1st April, 1830—*App.* p. 154.

SUPERCARGOES, AMERICAN, almost always accompanied their ships—*Milne*, 1031. Frequently more than one to a cargo—*Coffin*, 1759. Not always used—*Brown*, 964; *Coffin*, 1910. The direct trade from America is generally carried on by—*Brown*, 960. But through England, by resident agents—*Brown*, 960. Their Commission is matter of contract, and is about 3 per cent.—*Brown*, 961; *Milne*, 1105. They do not employ a merchant in China or divide their commission with the Hong—*Brown*, 967. And have no commission on the outward cargo—*Milne*, 1109—(see Factory, p. 52, Commission, p. 82.)

SWEETMEATS are carried to Siam, for the purposes of trade, by the Chinese—*Coffin*, 1906.

SWEDES formerly had large ships frequenting China; the trade has ceased almost entirely—*Marjoribanks*, 263.

TIN has been shipped for China, from Liverpool, but not in large quantities—*Brown*, 992. Shipped from the United States, in 1827 and 1828—(see p. 37)—*Everett*, 2864.

TOPAZE FRIGATE.—The Chinese stopped the trade on account of an affray between the crew of, and the Chinese, in which some of the Chinese were killed and wounded—*Alsager*, 2475; *Davidson*, 2631.

TREPANG.—A large trade might be carried on in, from the Eastern Archipelago to China, if the Chinese ports were open, by small vessels—

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Aken, 2196. Is a sea-slug, fished in the Eastern Archipelago, and is much esteemed by the Chinese—*Deans*, 3516, p. 235. Supply of, to the Chinese, has never equalled the demand; the supply is about 14,000 peculs —*Deans*, 3559, p. 239.

TYPHONES.—Great advantage during, from the superior equipment of the Company's ships— *Alsager*, 2410.

VAKEELS or PLEADERS, in India, are of the Hindoo or Mahomedan persuasion—*Ricketts*, 6040.

WAREHOUSES of the Company are peculiarly adapted for preserving teas—*Thompson*, 5530. In the amount of stock they are valued at what it is computed they would fetch—*Melvill*, 5848.

WEIGHTS OF CHINA.—The tale is generally considered the unit, 16 of which make the catty, and 100 catties the pecul. The tale is subdivided into 10 mace, 100 candareens, and 1000 cash, and equals 580 grains troy, 24 tales are equal to 29 ounces troy—*Kelly*, 5570.

WOOL, COTTON.—Importation and re-exportation, into and from the United Kingdom, from 1823 to 1829—(see p. 3)—*Crawfurd*, p. 360. Average sale price of, per lb. in 1814-15, 1s. 2¼d.; 1817-18, 1s.; 1820-21, 6d.; 1823-24, 6⅛d.; 1826-27, 5¼d.; 1828-29, 4½d.—*Crawfurd*, p. 358.

SALARIES & EMOLUMENTS OF SERVANTS,

And other Expenses of the Factory at Canton, in the year 1828-29.

Sir James Brabazon Urmston, Knt.....	£7,407
Sir William Fraser, Bart.	2,113
Francis Henry Toone, Esq.....	1,852
William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq.	8,888
William Baynes, Esq.	7,318
Charles Millett, Esq.	6,790
James Bannerman, Esq.	5,834
Charles Marjoribanks, Esq.	5,169
John Francis Davis, Esq.....	4,488
James Frederick Nugent Daniell, Esq.	3,262
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.	2,181
John Jackson, Esq.	2,503
George Best Robinson, Esq.	1,490
Robert Burland Huddleston, Esq.....	1,353
Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, Esq.....	900
John Harvey Astell, Esq.....	400
Henry Matthew Clark, Esq.	500
John Bensley Thornhill, Esq.....	400
Henry Thomas Ravenshaw, Esq.....	400
Frederick John Morris, Esq.	99
Rev. George Henry Vachell, chaplain.....	561
Mr. Alexander Pearson, surgeon.....	1,540
Mr. John Livingstone, do.	500
Mr. Thomas Colledge, do.	1,240
Carried up.....	£67,188

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Amount brought up.....	£67,188
Mr. John Reeves, inspector of teas	2,000
Mr. John Russell Reeves, assistant ditto...	500
Rev. Dr. Morrison, interpreter and translator.....	1,000
Copying Writers, occasionally employed	613
Steward, Butler, domestic Servants, &c.	1,003
	£72,304
Cost of maintenance, comprising Rent, Repairs of private apartments, as well as Furniture supplied thereto, and the Expense of the public Table kept at the Factory	16,782
	£89,086

Lloyd, App. p. 102.

Statement of advance on Teas, sold at the June Sale, 1830, above the average cost prices of 1828-29, at Canton, as stated in Returns made by the East India Company, dated 17th March, 1830.

Description.	Average cost Price at Canton, 1828-29.	Putting up Price, June Sale, 1830.	Selling Prices, June Sale, 1830.	Advance per Cent. on average cost Price at Canton.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	about
Bohea	0 9,512	1 5	Lowest.....1 6¼	92 per Cent. 91 86
			Highest.....1 10¾	140 139 17
Congou	1 2,587	1 8	Lowest.....2 1⅞	75 74 81
			Highest.....2 5	99 98 80
Congou	1 2,587	2 1	Lowest.....2 2	78 78 24
			Highest.. ...3 7	195 194 78
Twankay	1 3,81	2 2	Lowest.....2 2¼	66 66 03
			Highest.....3 4	153 153 —
Hyson	2 2,263	3s. and 3s. 9d.	Lowest 3 11	79 78 96
			Highest.....5 3½	141 141 40

Thomas Mills, Tea Dealer, Lords' Report, p. 687.

Calculation of the advance on Teas, sold at the East India Company's Sale in June, 1830, above the Putting-up-Price.

On Bohea Teas, put up at 1s. 5d. per lb.....				£15,859 15 9
On Congou Teas, put up at 1s. 8d. per lb.....	£40,353	18	7	
On Congou Teas, put up at 2s. 1d. per lb.....	43,289	7	1	
On Campoi Teas, put up at 2s. 4d. per lb.....	117	16	8	
On Twankay Teas, put up at 2s. 2d. per lb....	11,080	16	1	
On Hyson Skin Teas, put up at 2s. 3d. per lb	749	14	4	
On Hyson Teas, put up at 3s. per lb..... ...	3301	11	2	
On Hyson Teas, put up at 3s. 9d. per lb.....	6184	18	5	
	£105,078	2	4	
Lot Money.....	1,240	0	0	
				106,318 2 4
Profit to the East India Company, above the Putting-up Price				£122,177 18 1
Add 96 per Cent. Duty on Bohea Teas				15,225 7 7
Ad valorem Duty on the other sorts of Teas				105,078 2 4
Cost to the Consumers, above the Putting-up Price.....				£242,481 8 0

Mills, Lords' Report, p. 687.

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A STATEMENT, SHEWING THE
COST PER POUND, OF THE SAMPLES OF TEA,

Received by the Commissioners for the affairs of India from His Majesty's Consuls, and the value affixed to the respective samples by the London Tea Brokers.

The wholesale prices are adopted, exclusive of government duties, the foreign weights are converted to English avoirdupois, and the foreign monies reduced to sterling, according to the intrinsic par of exchange, computed in silver at 5s. 2d. per oz. British standard.

HAMBURGH. Twenty-six Samples.	Consul's Number.	Number affixed at the India Board.	Cost Price abroad. s. d. q. dec.	Value of, fixed by the London Brokers. s. d.
Bohea,	1	1	0 7 ¼ ,54	1 4
Do.	2	2	0 9 ½ ,81	1 4½
Congou,	3	3	1 0 ½ ,42	2 1½
Do.	4	4	1 4 ¾ ,3	2 6
Campoi,	5	5	1 0 ½ ,42	2 1
Do.	6	6	1 3 ¾ ,08	2 0½
Souchong,	7	7	0 8 ¾ ,76	No price, unfit for use.
Do.	8	8	1 0 ,54	2 0½
Do.	9	9	1 8 ,85	2 3
Pecco,	10	10	3 0 ¾ ,7	3 10
Do.	11	11	4 7 ¾ ,66	4 0
Do.	12	12	5 11 ½ ,96	5 6
Hyson Skin,	13	13	0 7 ¼ ,54	2 1
Do.	14	14	0 11 ½ ,42	2 2½
Do.	15	15	1 3 ¼ ,19	2 3
Twankay,	16	16	0 10 ½ ,2	2 4
Do.	17	17	1 3 ¾ ,3	2 11
Do.	18	18	1 4 ¾ ,52	2 9
Young Hyson,	19	19	1 0 ½ ,64	3 0
Do.	20	20	1 10 ,6	3 11
Hyson,	21	21	2 3 ½ ,96	3 10
Do.	22	22	2 7 ½ ,6	4 2
Do.	23	23	3 1 ,92	5 0
Imperial,	24	24	2 11 ,48	4 10
Gunpowder,	25	25	3 3 ,14	5 3
Do.	26	26	3 8 ¼ ,24	5 8
ROTTERDAM. Thirty-five Samples.				
Bohea,	1	27	0 9 ½ ,55	1 5½
Do.	2	28	0 11 ¼ ,56	1 5
Congou,	3	29	1 7 ¼ ,11	2 1½
Do.	4	30	1 9 ¾ ,62	2 1½
Do.	5	31	2 2 ¼ ,15	2 2½
Kampoi,	6	32	1 5 ½ ,1	2 4
Do.	7	33	1 8 ,61	2 1
Do.	8	34	2 11 ,2	3 4

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ROTTERDAM. (*continued.*)	Consul's Number.	Number affixed at the India Board.	Cost Price abroad. s.	d.	q.	dec.	Value of, fixed by the London Brokers. s.	d.
Souchong,	9	35	1	7	¼	,1	2	0½
Do.	10	36	2	7	½	,1	2	3
Do.	11	37	3	3	¼	,72	3	8
Do.	12	38	4	2	¾	,29	4	2
Pecco,	13	39	6	6	¾	,45	5	3
Do.	14	40	7	0		,48	5	2
Singlo,	15	41	1	7	¼	,11	3	0
Do.	16	42	1	8		,61	2	2
Do.	17	43	1	9		,12	2	5
Tonkay,	18	44	1	5	½	,1	2	1½
Do.	19	45	1	7	¼	,11	2	2
Do.	20	46	1	9		,12	2	11
Hyson Skin,	21	47	1	3	¾	,04	2	1
Do.	22	48	1	7	¼	,11	2	1½
Do.	23	49	1	10	¾	,13	2	2
Hyson,	24	50	2	9	¼	,19	3	7
Do.	25	51	3	1	½	,71	3	8
Do.	26	52	3	6		,24	3	10
Young Hyson,	27	53	2	2	¼	,15	3	7
Do.	28	54	2	9	¼	,19	3	9
Do.	29	55	3	2	¾	,22	4	1
Imperial,	30	56	3	7	¾	,25	4	6
Do.	31	57	4	2	¾	,29	5	2
Do.	32	58	5	1	¼	,35	5	6
Gunpowder,	33	59	4	4	½	,3	4	9
Do.	34	60	4	11	½	,34	5	4
Do.	35	61	5	6	½	,38	6	0
FRANKFORT, Ten Samples.								
Hyson Skin,	1	62	1	3	¼	,41	2	1
Singlo,	2	63	1	8	¼	,78	2	3
Hyson,	3	64	2	11	¾	,29	3	8
Imperial,	4	65	3	4	¾	,76	4	8
Gunpowder,	5	66	5	1	¼	,64	5	4
Bohea,	6	67	1	4	¼	,5	1	11
Kempoy,	7	68	2	11	¾	,29	3	1
Souchong,	8	69	2	6	½	,82	2	3
Do.	9	70	3	10		,23	3	10
Pecco,	10	71	5	1	¼	,64	4	2
PETERSBURGH. Six Samples.								
Black Flower Tea,	1	72	11	11		,28	5	3
Do.	2	73	7	3	½	,15	4	9
Black Family Tea,	3	74	5	10		,37	3	8
Do.	4	75	3	0	½	,51	2	1½
Green,	5	76	11	11		,28	Not imported for sale in England.	
Do.	6	77	6	2		,13		

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NEW YORK. Fourteen Samples.	Consul's Number.	Number affixed at the India Board.	Cost Price abroad. s.	d.	q.	dec.	Value of, fixed by the London Brokers. s.	d.
Hyson,	1	78	1	11	1/4	,22	4	4
Do.	2	79	2	3	1/4	,71	3	9
Do.	3	80	2	0	1/4	,29	3	7
Young Hyson,	4	81	2	7		,2	3	9
Do.	5	82	1	11		,15	3	7
Hyson Skin,	6	83	1	7	1/4	,65	2	8
Do.	7	84	1	0	1/4	,75	2	1
Souchong,	8	85	2	7	1/4	,27	2	2
Do.	9	86	2	0	1/4	,29	2	0
Do.	10	87	1	2	1/4	,96	1	10
Pouchong,	11	88	2	8	1/4	,41	2	0
Do.	12	89	1	4	1/4	,24	2	0
Gunpowder,	13	90	3	4	1/4	,46	5	2
Do.	14	91	2	9		,48	5	0
BOSTON. Twelve Samples.								
Tonkay Hyson,	1	92	0	11	1/4	,54	2	2
Souchong,	2	93	2	1	1/4	,35	3	4
Do.	3	94	0	11	1/4	,54	2	0½
Hyson Skin,	4	95	1	1	1/4	,9	2	3
Do.	5	96	0	10	1/4	,47	2	2
Young Hyson,	6	97	1	8	1/4	,8	3	8
Tonkay Do.	7	98	1	2	1/4	,96	2	2
Hyson,	8	99	2	4	1/4	,86	3	8
Do.	9	100	2	0	1/4	,32	3	9
Do.	10	101	1	8	1/4	,8	3	8
Do.	11	102	1	11	1/4	,15	3	9
Do.	12	103	2	1	1/4	,5	3	9

Lords' Report, p. 509-511.

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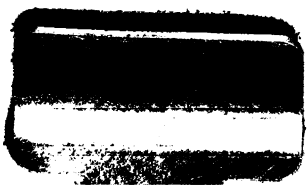

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